"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair, slightly warmer, southwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,196. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock Market—Strong and active.

Wheat, 85⅝; corn, 28⅝; cotton, 7 1-16.

FOREIGN.—Cecil Rhodes testified yesterday before the Parliamentary Commission that he did not order the Jameson raid upon the Transvaal. Senator Wolcott says he is well satisfied with his reception in Berlin.—Page 7.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Senate yesterday adopted the House resolution commending the course of Senator Hill in behalf of an American citizen imprisoned in Cuba. The Assembly passed bills permitting the erection of booths within stoop lines. Druggists received the assurance from the Senate Excise Committee that their liquor tax would be reduced. A bill was introduced for the erection of a library building in Bryant Park. New Yorkers spoke in favor of the bill to limit the height of buildings. A bill was introduced to submit to the voters of New York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo, at next Fall's election, the question of the sale of liquor Sundays during certain hours.—Page 3.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday listened to a long speech by Senator Chandler in favor of bimetallism. The Bankruptcy bill was explained by Mr. Hoar. Mr. Sherman announced that to-day he would move an executive session to consider the arbitration treaty, and said he hoped to bring the subject of ratification to a vote. The House sustained the veto of a bill to pension Peter H. Allabach. Twenty-five pension bills were passed, and Senate amendments to a number of others were agreed to. A bill to regulate the jurisdiction of courts over patent infringement cases was passed. The Anti-scalping bill was reported to the Senate with amendments.

Page 1.

The Spaniards have gained another victory in the Phillipine Islanus.

Mrs. Polly Cloud Graves of Lexington, Ky., yesterday celebrated her one hundredth birthday.

The Timberman intimated yesterday that Gen. Alger, who owns Canadian timber lands, is favoring a one-dollar tariff rate on lumber.

The Congress of Mothers will meet in Washington to-day. It will be a unique gathering, and will discuss many important subjects.

The suit to prevent the issue of gold bonds by the City of Lincoln, Neb., was decided yesterday in favor of W. J. Bryan and others, who instituted the proceedings.

The four new Republican Senators of the Kentucky Legislature have been sworn in before Magistrates, iest the Democrats should try to keep them out of their seats at the special session.

The Greek forces in Crete have won their first victory, capturing Fort Aghia and taking 400 Mussulman prisoners. A proclamation has been issued notifying Cretans that Greece has taken possession of the island.

Considerable dissatisfaction exists among sculptors with regard to the decorations that are to ornament the new Court House of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in Madison Square East. Fault is found, it is declared, because bids are not sought and a competition opened.

In celebration of his seventieth birthday, Emanuel Lehman, President of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, offered $100,000 to endow an industrial and provident fund to assist the wards of the society to learn trades or professions and to establish themselves in business.

Page 2.

The quadricentenary of Philip Melanchthon's birth was celebrated last night at Association Hall.

Samuel Fishblatt, charged with the abduction of Bessie Tuttle, a fourteen-year-old girl, was held yesterday for trial.

Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell advocates severe measures against shiftless persons in this city who appear content to live on charity.

It was said last night that Mayor Taggart of Indianapolis would be arrested to-day, charged with violating the liquor law of the State.

A special train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road ran from Chicago to Denver, 1,026 miles, in eighteen hours and fifty-two minutes.

Mary Anne Brooke, who says she is the only widow of Charles Brooke, had Charles Lex Brooke arraigned in Tompkinsville, S. I., yesterday on a technical charge of assault.

Chicago Methodist leaders yesterday, discussing Dr. Buckley's opinion as to the fallibility of the English translations of the Bible, indorsed what he said at the recent meeting of Methodist ministers in this city.

Elias B. Servoss, Jr., took a gun on Monday night to disperse some dogs at Whitneyville, Conn. Yesterday morning his dead body was found, with every evidence that his death was the result of an accident.

United States Marshals forced the door of A. Ellinger & Co.'s cloak factory in Chicago yesterday and took possession, under an attachment. The factory had been closed under two chattel mortgages, and a custodian was in charge.

The prosecution ended yesterday in the trial of William Jay Koerner for killing Miss Rose A. Redgate, and the defense began. Lawyer Levy said he would prove that Koerner is insane, and that Miss Redgate was killed while trying to prevent him from committing suicide.

It is said that Seth Low, a member of the sub-committee to prepare a report to accompany the greater city's charter to Albany, has annexed a memorandum to the report dissenting from the views of the majority on the bi-partisan police provision, the provision for two houses in the Municipal Assembly, and the power of removal given to the Mayor during the first six months of his term. It is understood, however, that Mr. Low will sign the report, so that the final action of the commission may be unanimous.

Page 3.

August Belmont will shortly go to California, not because he is ill and has been ordered by his physician to go, as has been rumored, but simply for a rest.

The opinion was expressed among politicians last night that Gen. Horace Porter would be named for Ambassador to France, and Chauncey M. Depew's friends feel confident he is to be sent to England.

Warner Miller left Canton yesterday without having seen Major McKinley. Mr. Miller expressed the opinion that New York would have no representative in the new Cabinet. Secretary of State Palmer returned to Albany and expressed similar views.

The dispute at Police Headquarters over the adoption of the Bertillon system is still unadjusted. Commissioner Andrews says if Chief Conlin does not obey orders something may drop on him. The Chief retorts that Mr. Andrews has no authority to give orders.

Arthur Duestrow, a man with an income of $10,000 a year, was hanged in Union, Mo., yesterday for the murder of his wife and child, which he committed while in a drunken frenzy. All that money could do to save his life was done, and his income has been swallowed by his lawyers since the crime.

Page 4.

The wheat market in Chicago broke again yesterday, the price for the day dropping from 1 to 1¼ cents.

Lieut. Philip Snyder of the Thirteenth Regiment, a resident of Flatbush, is being sued for breach of promise in a Brooklyn court by Miss Florence Robinson.

The steamship Beechdene arrived from Hamburg and Newcastle yesterday, after a trip during which she was for three days held a prisoner in a field of ice.

The Democratic General Committee of Kings County resolved last night to reorganize the Brooklyn Democratic voters. Ex-Judge Murphy's amendment to have a new enrollment open to public inspection created some bad feeling.

Property owners on Lower Broadway, alarmed at the report that the underground route is to end at Park Row, are circulating a petition to the Rapid Transit Commissioners to modify their plans and make the Battery the terminus.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday appointed Albert Carr a City Surveyor. This man's appointment to the same office was recently vetoed by the Mayor, who said he ought to pass a civil service examination. It is believed the Mayor will again interpose his veto and that the Aldermen will attempt to override it.

The joint committee of the Social Reform Club and of the Central Labor Union called on President Croft of the Department of Charities and Commissioner Wright of the Department of Correction to urge that work be begun as soon as possible on the city improvements in their departments for which appropriations have been made. The committee has in view the employment of many men now out of work.

Page 7.

The Corinthian Mosquito Fleet held its annual meeting last night at the Murray Hill Hotel and elected officers.

The sanctuary choir of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle gave a concert last night in celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary.

Mrs. Annie F. Raymond was robbed of her purse at noon yesterday at Hamilton Place and One Hundred and Forty-second Street. The man who snatched her purse escaped on a freight train, but his confederate was captured and is held in $3,000 bail.

At the tenth annual banquet of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency, made the principal speech. He said, among other things, "If we could base our monetary system wholly upon the experience of our people in financial matters, and not upon heresy and experiment, we should be rid of these recurring periods of agitation and disturbance."

Page 12.

The will of Frederic Taylor disposes of an estate valued at $200,000 in personal property, of which over one-half will go to charitable institutions on the death of the widow, Louise Josephine Taylor.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company, through some of its associated lines, applied to the Board of Aldermen yesterday for the right to make several connections and extensions.

Alberto Tedesco was found dead yesterday in the barbers shop, of which he had been part proprietor. He had just sold his interest to his former partner, Alexander Berticcio, who, with Olacio Picolo, a helper in the shop, are charged with the crime.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association will begin its annual meeting in this city to-day. Many of the members reached New York yesterday. To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, who interrogated them on the business outlook, several prominent gentlemen said it is decidedly encouraging.

Magistrate Cornell, in the Centre Street Police Court, decided yesterday that Consuls of foreign powers are not exempt from arrest on suspicion of crime, and committed Joseph A. Iasigi, the Consul General of Turkey at Boston, to the Tombs to await the arrival of requisition papers from Massachusetts.

The Parochial Missions Society of the Episcopal Church for the United States held its annual meeting in this city yesterday. Reports from the various officers were read and other business transacted. A breakfast was served afterward at which the Right Rev. Frederick Courtney, Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, and others made addresses.

The legislative trust committee continued its investigation of the American Sugar Refining Company and began its examination into the methods of the United States Rubber Company of New Jersey. Secretary Searles of the sugar company was again a witness. He declared that the company is not a monopoly, that it is run in the interest of the consumer, and there is no reason why the State should interefere with its business in any particular. The United States Rubber Company, it was declared, controlled from 65 to 75 per cent. of the rubber products of the country.

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BRYAN WINS HIS BOND SUIT.

Case in Which the Gold Clause Was Inserted Without Authority.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb 16.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered an opinion in the case of W. J. Bryan and others against Elmer B. Stephenson, in which the judgment of the lower court is affirmed.

This is the case where the proposition to issue "gold" bonds by the City Council, when the proposition, as submitted to the voters, did not contain the gold clause, was objected to. Bryan and other citizens made a test case of it, and asked to have the issue of the bonds with the "payable-in-gold" clause enjoined.

The order was granted in the District Court, and Stephenson, the broker negotiating the sale of the bonds, brought the case to the Superior Court. The highest court has now reaffirmed the decision of the District Court. The amount of the bonds to be refunded is $534,000. The court did not pass directly on the validity of gold bonds, but merely on the technical features of the election at which the refunding bonds were voted.

TWO LARGE FIRMS TO MERGE.

An Important Consolidation to be Made in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—It is announced tonight that the Wakefield Rattan Company will be merged with the firm of Heywood Brothers & Co., thus effecting one of the most important consolidations of capital yet made in New England.

The Wakefield Company manufactures all sorts of rattan goods, including corset stock, and the Heywoods are the most extensive manufacturers of chairs in the United States. The new concern will be the Heywood Brothers & Wakefield Company, and will have a capital of $4,000,000, in 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, and $2,000,000 in common stock. The business of the combined firms will be prosecuted in all parts of the world. The deal has been in the air for some months. It has already been ratified by the Heywoods. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wakefield Rattan Company will be held here tomorrow, and will undoubtedly vote in favor of the consolidation.

Union College Anniversary.

SCHENECTADY, Feb. 16.—The one hundred and third anniversary of the founding of Union College will be celebrated Thursday and Friday of this week. On Thursday evening, Charter Day, the Allison-Foote prize debate for a prize of $100, between representatives of the Philomathean and Adelphic Societies, will take place at the First Presbyterian Church; Friday afternoon the Rev. Henry van Dyke of New York will lecture on "Robert Louis Stevenson," and in the evening the annual sophomore soirée, the social event of the Winter, will be held at the Van Curler Opera House. The judges in the debate will be Chief Justice Andrews of the Court of Appeals and Justices Landon and Edwards of the Supreme Court. A large attendance is expected from out of town.

LARGE GIFT TO ORPHANS

Emanuel Lehman Offers $100,000 to the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society.

FOR AN INDUSTRIAL FUND.

In Celebration of His Seventieth Birthday He Endows a Trust to Assist the Society's Wards to Learn Trades or Professions and to Establish Themselves in Business.

In celebration of his seventieth birthday Monday, Mr. Emanuel Lehman offered to the Board of Trustees of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, of which he is President, $100,000 for the endowment of an industrial and provident fund for the benefit of graduates of the asylum.

The offer was made in a letter to Mr. Henry Rice, the Vice President of the society, and has not yet been formally presented to the Trustees. It will be discussed at a meeting to be held on Sunday, and will undoubtedly be accepted.

The letter inclosed a draft deed of gift showing the stipulations under which the money is to be given, and an outline of a scheme for the establishment of the fund. In the letter Mr. Lehman said the plans were offered merely as suggestions, and that he will be pleased to make any alterations that may be recommended after they have been considered by the Trustees.

Conditions of the Gift.

In its opening paragraph the deed says the money is given to the society, not as a charity, but as a means to enlarge and perpetuate its usefulness. The specific object of the endowment is to assist young men and young women graduates from the asylum to establish themselves in business. It is to be called the Emanuel Lehman Industrial and Provident Fund. The $100,000 is to be invested in interest-bearing Government or municipal bonds or first mortgages on city property, with interest payable to a board of five Trustees, composed of the Chairmen of the different committees of the Board of Trustees of the Orphan Asylum.

That interest is to form a separate fund, from which, at the discretion of the Trustees, money may be drawn to defray the expenses of graduates of the asylum while they are serving apprenticeships to trades or learning professions. The amount permitted to be given to any one graduate is limited to $250 a year. Should there not be sufficient demand to use up all the interest, the balance may be loaned to graduates who have learned trades or professions and are desirous of establishing themselves in business. All such advances, as well as the yearly maintenance allowances previously provided for are to be regarded as loans, and when repaid, are to be invested with the original $100,000 and form part of the trust fund proper.

If any inmate of the asylum display unusual ability, the Trustees may, in their discretion, use any part of the accumulated interest in assisting him or her to the education necessary for the learned professions, theology, medicine, law, or art. Mr. Lehman makes no distinction as to sex. The only qualification demanded is that the recipient of the bounty must be a graduate of the asylum.

In a postscript to his letter to Mr. Rice, Mr. Lehman says he is going South for a four weeks' vacation, and on his return will expect a definite answer from the Trustees. Edward Lauterbach, who drew the original deed, is authorized to draft any proposed amendments.

Mr. Lehman's Charitable Work.

Emanuel Lehman was born in Bavaria, Germany, Feb. 15, 1827, and was educated in a private school of his native city. On attaining his majority, he came to the United States, and, with his brothers, Henry and Mayer, started in business in Montgomery, Ala., as cotton brokers and general commission merchants. The firm prospered, and early in the sixties Mr. Lehman came to this city and established the local branch of Lehman Brothers, to-day one of the wealthiest and best-known firms in the trade. Since his establishment in New York, Mr. Lehman has been prominently associated with the charitable undertakings of the city. For twenty-five years he was a Trustee of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, and at the death of the late President, Jesse Seligman, he was unanimously elected to succeed him. He is, and has been since its formation the American Treasurer of the Baron De Hirsch Fund. He is a Director of the Mercantile National Bank and of the Queen's County National Bank, and Vice President of the East River Gas Company, and of the Hoboken Ferry Company.

Mr. Lehman lives at 16 East Forty-sixth Street. He is a widower with several children. One of his sons and a nephew and son-in-law are members of the firm of Lehman Brothers. Henry Lehman of the firm died many years ago.

The announcement of the gift of $100,000 was made prematurely Monday night. The Trustees of the asylum decided to surprise Mr. Lehman with a birthday present in the form of loving cup, and visited his house in a body. Vice President Rice, who had decided not to make public Mr. Lehman's magnificent offer until the next meeting of the board, was with them, and made the speech of presentation.

How the Gift Was Announced.

"We have come to-night," he said, "to congratulate you on your birthday and to tender you a token of our regard by presenting you with a loving cup. Bright and untarnished as its metal is your reputation in business and social life. Beautiful as its lines and shape are your known qualities as father, brother, and friend in the family circle and in the larger world. The depth, width, and size of the cup, however, are entirely too small to hold a scintilla of the love, affection, and esteem your family, colleagues, friends, and neighbors harbor for you."

Mr. Lehman made a brief speech of thanks and then invited his guests to supper. During the feast somebody was talking of Mr. Lehman's services as President of the society, and referred to the increased influence of its work during his incumbency, when Mr. Rice, unable to contain himself longer, exclaimed:

"You don't know yet what he has done for the asylum. I have a letter here in which he offers $100,000 to endow an industrial fund!"

Every charitable association in the city in which Mr. Lehman is interested received a handsome check from him Monday, with an explanatory note that it was a birthday present.

SCULPTORS ASK COMPETITION.

THEY PROTEST AGAINST AWARDS OF WORK WITHOUT BIDS.

The Decoration of the New Appellate Division Court House Likely to Create a Great Deal of Bad Feeling.

It would not surprise those who take an interest in art matters, if the adornment of the new Court House, at Twenty-fifth Street and East Madison Square, for the Appellate Branch of the Supreme Court, should provoke almost as big a row among sculptors as did the Heine Monument question in this city, the Hahnemann competition at Washington, and the Sherman statue for the Nation.

The new Court House will be rich in sculptural work, and it is estimated that fully $200,000 will be spent on this feature. Caryatides appear in the plans with great frequency, while the pediment will depict "The Triumph of Law," and include twenty or thirty figures.

There has been some trouble in the acquisition of the site, which includes the house in which H. C. Miner recently lived. This has delayed the awarding of contracts, although the money for building has been appropriated.

It is not this delay, however, that has aroused the sculptors in this city. Their grievance finds shape in condemning the making of awards without asking for bids or for competition. While they do not in so many words protest that favoritism is shown, they point out that such procedure invites suspicion.

James Brown Lord of 160 Fifth Avenue is the architect of the new building. He was seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night and asked about the situation. He stated that no commissions for sculpture or statuary had as yet been given. He said that a committee composed of Augustus St. Gaudens, D. C. French, and other sculptors would be asked to assist in making selections of those to perform the work.

This is what has been expected, according to Fernando Miranda, the sculptor, who said: "It is against this insulting presumption that only the elect should have a chance to compete that I and other sculptors protest. We have had no advices that would hint at so much work to be given out. I learn, on what I hold is good authority, that sculptors have been told to go ahead and are busy now on the detailed plans for the stonework. There are several men who together assume the functions of a national art tribunal, and too often arrogantly pose as arbiters in both local and National affairs. I wish the architects and the public could escape from this influence. It would further the interests of art."

GEORGIA INSURANCE DECISION.

Related to a Fire Risk Made More Hazardous by Act of Insured.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 16.—In the case of Alston versus the Greenwich Insurance Company, the Supreme Court of Georgia, Chief Justice Simmons rendering the decision, held:

"This being an action upon a policy of fire insurance containing a stipulation that the same should be void if the hazard be increased by any means within the knowledge or control of the insured, and it affirmatively appearing from the evidence introduced by the plaintiff that he had permitted another person to store a large quantity of hay in the storehouse wherein his own goods, covered by the policy, were contained, and to make sales of the hay so stored; and it also appearing that the hazard was thereby increased, there was no error in granting a non-suit.

"This is true, although hay belonging to the insured was one of the articles covered by the policy."

STOWE STATUE AT HARTFORD.

Movement for Its Erection Opposed by the Novelist's Son.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 16.—Mrs. Ella B. Kendrick is at the head of a body of women here who have organized themselves into a committee to erect a twenty-five-thousand-dollar statue of Harriet Beecher Stowe. They ordered a model three months ago from Sculptor Clark Noble of New York.

It now appears that they have gone ahead in the matter without a dollar to their credit. They have had introduced in the Assembly a bill appropriating $5,000 of the $25,000 needed. How they expect to furnish the rest of the money is not disclosed. They have kept the entire matter secret, till the latest move made it necessary to publish it.

The committee has no organization behind it, though its members were once members of the Equal Rights Club.

Mrs. Kendrick will not tell who the other members of her committee are. She hopes to collect the $20,000 if the Legislature will give $5,000 after the plaster model has been set up in the Capitol. The model is now here.

The Rev. Charles E. Stowe, Mrs. Stowe's son, has protested against the erection of a statue to his mother, and there is much opposition to the scheme. It is doubtful if the Legislature legally can make an appropriation for this purpose.

TO MARRY HER PRESERVER.

A London Wedding the Result of a Genuine Romance.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 16.—E. Payton Wright, an attorney of Pittsburg, will play a prominent part in a wedding in London, for which place he left to-night. He will give away his sister, Miss Kathryn Wright, to Sir Edmund Lechmere, Baronet and Deputy Lieutenant of Worcestershire.

Miss Wright is twenty-two years old, and was the belle of London last season. The marriage is the outcome of a romantic love affair. In the Fall of 1895, while Miss Wright was visiting one of Sir Edmund's castles in Warwickshire, the castle took fire, and she was hemmed in by flames in one wing. Sir Edmund saw her danger, wrapped himself in a sheet soaked in water, dashed in, picked up the insensible beauty, wrapped her in the cloth, and ran through the flames to safety.

Sir Edmund's hair and eyelashes were burned, so that he was quite bald, and his sight was threatened. Since the rescue, he has been a constant attendant of Miss Wright's, and the match is the talk of London. The marriage will take place in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, March 15.

Lunatic Whom Dickens Met.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 16.—Mrs. Mary Ann Reed died at the Retreat for the Insane this evening, aged ninety-two years. She had been an inmate of the institution for fifty-five years. When Charles Dickens visited the institution he spoke with Mrs. Reed, and the conversation is reproduced in his "American Notes."

THE CONGRESS OF MOTHERS

Everything Prepared for Its Assembling in Washington This Morning.

WILL BE A UNIQUE GATHERING.

Some of the Women Who Will Attend and Participate in the Discussions—Many Anxious to Become "Leaders."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Congress of Mothers, a gathering suggested by Mrs. T. W. Birney of this city, will meet to-morrow, and the indications to-night are that it will be as successful in point of attendance as its most sanguine promoter expected. The centre of activity for the Mothers' Congress is at the Arlington. It is a very busy place, where the stenographers, clerks, and Secretary, Miss Butler, are working to have everything in readiness for the early session to-morrow.

Many of the prominent people who are upon the programme have arrived. Miss Amalie Hofer of Chicago was among the first. Miss Hofer is a kindergartner of the most advanced type, and stands well to the front of the kindergarten ranks in the country. She prints a kindergarten magazine, and with her sister publishes papers and books on the subject. Miss Hofer is the guest of Mrs. Hearst, who is greatly interested in the congress.

Mrs. Helen M. Drake of Sacramento, Cal., representing the Mothers' Club of that city, arrived last evening. From Michigan comes Mrs. Loraine Immen of Grand Rapids, a delegate from the Ladies' Literary Club. Mrs. Immen has traveled pretty much all over the known world, and has written books on various subjects. Miss Frances Newton, anotrer great kindergartner of Chicago, has been a leader in that branch of work at Chautauqua, where she had several classes, and has dealt with children all her life. Miss Newton is here and hard at work on her "Model Nursery" at the Arlington.

At the conference for Thursday morning, Dr. Ada R. Thomas, in charge of the clinical work at the Emergency Hospital, and who is on the staff of the woman's clinic, will talk on "Accidents, and What to Do Till the Doctor Comes." Dr. Thomas is a "regular" graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, and as bright as she is learned.

This conference will be divided into three parts. Dr. Thomas has the first, Mrs. Henry J. Finley the second, in which she will discourse of "Why Young Women Should Be Trained for Motherhood," and the third will be in the hands of the Woman's Anthropological Society, which will discuss "Fear and Its Effects." Mrs. Hampson, Mrs. Heiglesberger, and Miss Alice Fletcher, the Indian specialist, who holds a fellowship in Harvard, will discuss the subject.

All the arrangements have been quite completed, and success is now waiting to perch on the banners of this unique congress. The experiment is about to reach fruition, and the women who have had their shoulders to the wheel all these months are beginning to feel quite comfortable. There is a tug of war yet to come, however. A permanent organization must be perfected if the congress is to be of material benefit, and very naturally there will be some kind of a desire for office in the breasts of many. Now that the congress has really become popular, there are plenty of women who would like to be recognized as "leaders." It is not likely, however, that those who have been the mainsprings of the affair are going to permit themselves to be pushed aside for new blood, right at the beginning.

Thus far there has been no real organization, and no possible chance for the congress to get any money out of the enterprise, even for running expenses. All the money for actual expenses of the congress has been furnished by Mrs. Hearst. Now that the congress is an established fact, money must be had from membership or in some other way than going down into individual pockets for the funds necessary. Miss Frances Willard has written that she will be unable to come, but the Christian Temperance Union will be represented by Dr. Mary Wood Allen of Ann Arbor, Mich., Superintendent of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of department work for the promotion of purity, and Mrs. Jessie Brown Hilton of Evanston, Ill., Secretary of the mothers' meetings, who will represent Miss Willard also. Miss Willard says they "are both successful mothers."

Among other ladies who are reported as coming are Mrs. Emily Martin of New York City, Superintendent of the department of work for the promotion of purity in literature and art; Mrs. Frances Barnes of New York City, Secretary of the young women's work department, and Mrs. M. D. Ellis, Superintendent of the department of legislation and petition work. The general officers of the society have also requested the general officers of the States adjoining Washington to be present, and they will bring credentials. These ladies will be presented by Mrs. Platt, President, of the District of Columbia.

Among the arrivals from New York of persons to attend the congress are Mrs. H. A. Stimson, Mrs. Lucy S. Bainbridge, Superintendent of city mission works; Mrs. Brandt, also engaged in city missions; Mrs. Teald, Mrs. Jennie Swesey, Mrs. R. D. Rowe, and Count and Countess di Brazza.

KENTUCKY SENATORIAL FIGHT.

Legislators Sworn in—Blackburn's Chances at the Special Session.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 16.—The four new Republican State Senators have been sworn in by Magistrates for fear that the Democratic majority in the Senate would not permit them to file their credentials, take the oath of office, or allow them to vote until the other thirty-four Senators should have passed upon their qualifications.

The Democrats have a majority in the Senate, and if possible the Blackburn men will prevent the election of a United States Senator at the coming special session. The majority is obtained, however, by counting five gold Democrats, who opposed Blackburn before, and who are not likely to vote in his interests now. If these five refuse to vote, or vote with the Republicans, Blackburn's last hope is gone.

Blackburn and his body guard, including "Jack" Chinn, "Eph" Lillard, and "Bob" Franklin, have made arrangements to be on hand for the special session.

American Mining Engineers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—The twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Institute of Mining Engineers began this evening in Kimball Hall. Engineers and experts are here from all parts of the country. Edward W. Parker, statistician of the Government Survey, is also present. James F. Lewis of Chicago read a paper on "The Mining Feats Accomplished in Building the Drainage Canal." The convention will last until Friday.

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Insurgents Badly Defeated by the Spanish Troops.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—The Government has received a dispatch from Manila stating that heavy fighting has taken place between the Spanish troops and the Philippine rebels, in which 400 insurgents were killed, and the troops lost twenty-six men killed and sixty wounded.

The troops, at the point of the bayonet, captured the entrenched positions of the rebels on the Ymus road.

WALKED 4,000 MILES.

Echelman Tramped from Centralia, Washington, to Egg Harbor City.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Feb. 16.—Jacob Echelman was greatly surprised this afternoon when his brother, whom he supposed to be in Centralia, Washington, walked in upon him.

The brother explained that he had walked the entire distance in nine months, and had covered about 4,000 miles. He is twenty-four years old,

MERCER BEASLEY DYING.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 16.—Mercer Beasley, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, is dying. He was ill for some time with grip. He now suffers from pneumonia.

Dr. De Costa of Philadelphia was in consultation with the local physicians to-night at 10 o'clock. They made no public announcement, but at 11 o'clock Mrs. Chauncey Beasley said the Judge was sinking rapidly, but he might live until to-morrow.

The change for the worse came about noon to-day.

HER HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY.

Mrs. Graves Would Not Gratify Curiosity Seekers.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 16.—Mrs. Polly Cloud Graves to-day celebrated her one hundredth birthday at the residence of her son, Col. James M. Graves, on South Broadway.

Mrs. Graves's father was Thomas Graves, who was a Quartermaster in Lafayette's army, and who was with that General throughout the war for this country's freedom. He came from Virginia to this county in 1784 and bought a large farm, where he remained until his death. This farm, which is one of the finest in the county, is still in the possession of the Graves family.

Thomas Graves had seven children, of whom Mrs. Polly Cloud Graves is the oldest. She married William W. Graves. She bore him thirteen children, of whom three are living—John Quincy Graves of Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. A. M. Henry of this city, widow of Dr. John T. Henry, and Col. James M. Graves, cashier of the City National Bank of Lexington. She has seven grandchildren and six or seven great-grandchildren.

This morning Mrs. Graves arose bright and early, and dressed herself in her nicest clothes, including an old-fashioned white lace cap. She appeared tall and erect when she came out on the front porch leaning on the arm of her son, Col. Graves, to be photographed. She was called on by a number of the older residents of Lexington, but there was no formal reception. She declined to have a reception in her honor, as, she said, everybody in Lexington would come to see her out of curiosity.

WILL OF AN ECCENTRIC MAN.

Dr. Thurmond of Atlanta Disinherits His Wife—A Contest.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 16.—The will of Dr. F. B. Thurmond, leaving his estate of $100,000 to his cousin, Mrs. Underwood, thus consigning his wife to destitution, was presented in court to-day.

Dr. Thurmond was a peculiar character. He always drove in a three-wheeled vehicle, and never used traces. The shafts of his vehicle were fastened to the collar of the horse. He had a penchant for issuing circulars on various subjects. These he posted on a frame that he hung to his gate, with the words, "Take one" printed above.

When one was taken or torn off, he would have another put in its place.

Some months before the doctor's death he went to New Orleans with Edward Wilson. On arriving at the city, the doctor took rooms over a store near the French Market. He refused to pay his rent, on the ground that he had no money, although he had $25,000 in his trousers pocket.

One night he slipped away from his friends, and after a few days telegraphed back from Los Angeles, where he had gone.

Mrs. Thurmond contests his will on the ground that he was of unsound mind.

Silver Men Beaten in Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Feb. 16.—In the Wyoming Legislature to-day the Republicans, by a full party vote, defeated an unqualified free-silver resolution introduced by Democrats, and substituted a resolution instructing the Wyoming delegation in Congress to vote and work for measures which might secure free coinage of gold and silver by international agreement.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has risen slowly from the lower lake region southward to Florida and rapidly over Northern Rocky Mountain stations; it has fallen rapidly in the Upper Mississippi Valley, and thence southwestward to Northern Texas. The area of low pressure, which was central over North Dakota yesterday morning, has moved slowly eastward, and the barometer is now lowest north of Minnesota. It is much warmer in the central valleys and in the Northwest; it is slightly colder in the Middle and South Atlantic States, and decidedly colder west of the Rocky Mountains. The weather was generally fair last night, but local snows were reported from Maine, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana. The indications are that the weather will be fair and warmer in the Ohio Valley and the Southern and Middle Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	40	30	33
6 A. M.	35	30	33
9 A. M.	26	33	35
12 M.	20	35	39
3 P. M.	22	37	40
6 P. M.	18	37	39
9 P. M.	12	37	37
12 P. M.	5	36	36

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	36½
Weather Bureau	34⅜
Corresponding date 1896	24
Corresponding date last twenty years	32

GREEK VICTORY IN CRETE

Fort Aghia and Four Hundred Mussulmans Captured by the Troops.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN ATHENS.

The Cretan Christians Wild with Enthusiasm for the Cause Represented by the King of Greece.

ATHENS, Feb. 16.—The first definite news of a Greek victory in Crete was received this evening, and the wildest enthusiasm followed the receipt of the intelligence.

The Greeks, it is said, attacked and captured Fort Aghia, taking 400 Mussulmans prisoners. Among the number are 100 Turkish troops, the remainder of the prisoners being Moslems who had taken refuge in the fort.

Details of the engagement are lacking. One report states that no fighting occurred, the garrison surrendering upon the demand of the Greek commander. As no mention of any losses is made in any of the dispatches, it is surmised that this report is true.

Notwithstanding the reports that the powers would take concerted action to prevent Greece from taking further hostile action in Crete, warlike preparations are being made with all possible dispatch. In addition to the "corps of occupation" already in the island, which corps numbers 1,500 men of all arms, another regiment embarked upon a transport and sailed for Crete to-night. Another regiment will sail to-morrow.

The Government is preparing for every possible contingency, and has summoned two classes of the naval reserves for active service.

The people are in a frenzy of excitement, and demand that the Cretan question be settled now for all time. It is popularly thought that when the powers find the annexation of the island, which Greece has in view, an accomplished fact, they will readily acquiesce in this spoliation of the Turk.

The Cretan Christians are wild with delight over the manner in which Greece has come to their rescue. When the Greek troops landed on the island they were received with the greatest enthusiasm, men, women, and children hailing them as deliverers from their long bondage to the hated Turks. Everywhere the deepest anxiety was displayed to swear loyalty to King George, the Christians taking it for granted that they were to become at once subjects of the King of the Hellenes.

The temper of the people is such that they would scarcely hesitate to undertake the foolhardy task of defying the combined powers in their effort to secure their liberty.

GREECE ORDERED TO RETIRE.

But Her Commander Says He Shall Obey His King's Orders.

CANEA, Feb. 16.—Gen. Bor, who is in command of the gendarmerie at Canea, formally notified Col. Vassos, commanding the Greek troops at Akrotiri, yesterday of the joint occupation of Crete by the powers.

To this notification the Greek Colonel replied: "I am ordered to occupy the island, and must carry out my orders until I receive other instructions."

All business in Canea is suspended except that of a manufacturer of coffins, the demands upon whose wares have largely increased.

Fighting is still going on at Akrotiri and Selino, but it is confined to conflicts between the Turks and Christians. The Greek troops, which were landed on the island, have not yet been engaged in battle.

The Christians hold all of the districts around Canea.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. George M. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that the reports that the Admiral commanding the British fleet in Cretan waters had menaced Prince George of Greece with the use of force should the latter attempt to execute the orders he had received from the King and Government of Greece could not possibly be true. No British commander, he said, could have been capable of using the threats alleged to have been made.

THE POWERS THREATEN GREECE.

Give Her Forty-eight Hours to Withdraw from Crete.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Daily Mail will say to-morrow that the powers have sent a collective note to Greece stating that unless the Grecian forces are withdrawn from Crete within forty-eight hours the Piraeus will be blockaded and hostilities begun against Greece.

GREEK OCCUPATION PROCLAIMED.

An Address to the Cretans by the Grecian Commander.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A dispatch from Athens to The Evening News says that Greek troops have landed at the Bay of Kolymbari.

Col. Vassos, the commander of the Greek forces in Crete, has issued the following proclamation:

"Cretans: You are suffering from the present state of anarchy and are exposed to the excesses of a fanatical populace, excesses which have awakened the national sentiment and have deeply stirred the Hellenic people. This lamentable situation of a people of the same race and the same religion, having common destinies with ourselves, could not any longer be allowed to exist. The King of the Hellenes has resolved to end this state of things by proclaiming a Greek occupation of the island.

"In making this proclamation I promise, in the name of King George, to protect the lives, honor, and property of the inhabitants without distinction of religion or nationality, and to respect the religious convictions of the inhabitants, while bringing to them peace and law."

RIGHT OF GREECE TO INTERVENE.

Believed at Athens That the Powers Have Recognized It.

ATHENS, Feb. 16.—Advices received here from Crete say that none of the foreign warships in Cretan waters has land

powers recognize the right of Greece to intervene in Crete.

ITALY INDORSES GREECE.

Her Action Regarded as a Bold Stroke for Humanity.

ROME, Feb. 16.—The bold action of Greece in attempting to solve the Cretan question with the sword has excited popular admiration everywhere in Italy, and a great philo-Crete agitation is being carried on throughout the country. The sympathies of the people are entirely with the Cretan Christians in their struggle to throw off the yoke of Moslem rule, and this sympathy is taking practical form. Enthusiastic mass meetings have been held in several cities, at which the speakers have traced the whole history of Turkish misrule in Crete, and have dwelt upon the promises of the Porte, broken time and again, to inaugurate reforms in the island. At these meetings subscription lists were opened for the benefit of the struggling Islanders, and goodly sums have been realized.

Many young men whose enthusiasm has been aroused by the heroism of the Cretan Christians and the bold defiance of Turkey by the Greeks have volunteered to serve with the Christians, and numbers of them have already started for Crete.

Stock Exchanges Quieting.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The tone of the Stock Exchange market at the opening to-day was quiet and firmer. Similar conditions are reported as prevailing at the opening of the Continental Bourses.

TURKEY IS INDIFFERENT.

Willing to Give Crete to Greece If She Will Let Macedonia Alone.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The various reports received here indicate that Turkey's quiescence regarding the progress of events in Crete arises from indifference. She is tired of bothering about a distant island, and would willingly surrender it to Greece if the latter would undertake not to meddle in Macedonia.

The Times has a dispatch sent from Canea Tuesday evening stating that the Greek Commodore has not replied to the ultimatum of the commanders of the fleets, presented to him Monday, requiring him to withdraw.

The dispatch adds that firing was heard all day Tuesday in the western districts. The situation at Retimo is alarming. The Consuls urgently demand that troops disembark to save the houses of Christians from pillage.

No Danger of a Real War.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—In regard to the Cretan crisis, Secretary Olney has had dispatches from the American Minister, Mr. Eben Alexander of Tennessee, stationed at Athens, conveying briefly some of the important points, including very full press accounts of occurrences in Athens. Minister Alexander expresses the opinion that there is no danger of war.

Chicago Greeks Ready for War.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Of the 1,500 able-bodied Greeks in the Chicago colony, ready and willing to bear arms, nearly 800 had been enrolled to-night for the regiment which intends to sail for Greece if war is declared against Turkey. Every one of the Greeks has seen some military life at home, and six Greek officers who have lived here for years will instruct and command the volunteers. The men intend to pay their own way.

AGREE WITH DR. BUCKLEY.

Chicago Methodist Opinion of English Translations of the Bible.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Methodist ministers here incline to agree with Dr. Buckley of New York in his opinion of the fallibility of the English Bible. One of the editors of The Northwestern Christian Advocate said to-day:

"Dr. Buckley is a conservative man, although called a radical. Dr. Buckley, you will note, does not in any way question the actual verbal inspiration of the Bible. He says plainly:

"'I do not pretend at this time to question the infallibility of the Bible as it was written in Hebrew and the Greek, but I do question parts of it as it is written in English.'

"But something in each English translation differs from all others, and there may be palpable errors in the accepted English version. Dr. Buckley seems to accept the inspiration of the Bible, as do we all; but makes the point that our present translation is not a true translation of what was inspired. That view, I think, is the view of scholarly Methodists everywhere."

Bishop S. M. Merrill said: "Why, I don't suppose any one but a baby would think the English version absolutely correct. What are all the appeals to the original for if not a confession that the text of the translation may not be accurate?"

"Does the great body of laymen believe the English Bible is inaccurate?"

"I think so."

ARKANSAS BUSINESS MEN.

In Convention to Discuss the Problems Concerning Trade.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 16.—The city was to-day thrown wide open to about 500 business men of every section of Arkansas, who have convened here in State convention for the purpose of discussing strictly business problems, conditions which now confront the people of the entire country in general, and those of Arkansas in particular. The best business men of every community are here, and questions such as a state railroad built by convict labor, the improvement of the various waterways of the State, construction of a million-dollar State House at Little Rock, and how shall we give employment to our surplus labor are to be discussed, and the Legislature, now in session here, will be asked to pass such laws as will bring about the objects sought.

The Legislature attended this afternoon's session of the convention in a body, and the collection of business men and the State's lawmakers made one of the most imposing scenes ever witnessed in this city. The galleries of the Board of Trade were filled with ladies. Mayor J. A. Woodson welcomed the convention, while ex-Gov. W. M. Fishback of Fort Smith made the response.

Gov. Daniel W. Jones welcomed the body on behalf of the State, while State Senator M. J. Manning of Clarendon made the response.

Great good is expected to come of this meeting of the State's business men, and their presence will have a good influence on the future action of the Legislature. A Railroad Commission will be to-morrow discussed by the body, and from interviews with many of the members, it is believed the Legislature will be asked to pass a modified railroad regulating law. A banquet will be given to the delegates by the citizens of Little Rock to-morrow night.

Dinner of the Correspondent's Club.

The fourth annual dinner of the Correspondents' Club of New York was held last evening at the Holland House. Murat Halstead was the principal guest of the evening, and related many interesting experiences. Among the other guests were Alf Hayman, J. W. Stoddard, Robert Halstead, C. B. Dillingham. Letters of regret were read from Chauncey M. Depew, St. Clair McKelway, H. H. Kohlsaat, H. Loewenthal, Melville E. Stone, Charles A. Dana, W. P. Phillips, and M. H. De Young.

Arrival of Garibaldi's Son.

Among the passengers who arrived at Quarantine last night from Genoa, via Gibraltar, on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. were Lieut. Manlio Garibaldi of the Italian Navy and a son of the famous Italian patriot General, F. F. Brett, George Howland Cox, John Duer, Willie Fowler, Samuel W. Johnson, A. L. Patterson, Howard W. Shaw, Morton H. Smith, James M. Waters, William H. Gerdes, C. H. Sylvester, and L. H. Williams.

FASTEST LONG RAILROAD RUN.

A "Burlington" Special Train Makes Nine-Tenths of a Mile a Minute for More than a Thousand Miles.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 16.—A special train from Chicago over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Burlington and Missouri Railroads reached this city at 3:52 A. M. to-day, having traveled 1,026 miles in eighteen hours and fifty-two minutes. This journey goes into history as the greatest railroad feat ever accomplished.

On straight stretches of track the train covered more than sixty miles an hour. The mountain climb from Akron, Col., to Denver, 118 miles, was made in 124 minutes, the train running an even mile a minute much of the distance.

The following table gives a complete record of the Burlington special's fast trip from Chicago to Denver:

This record is considerably better than any previously made. The average speed was .906 mile per minute. The record before had been held by a New York Central special, which made the run from New York to Chicago, 964 miles, in 19 hours and 57 minutes, (1,197 minutes,) an average of .805 mile per minute.

The train making this run was one chartered by Henry J. Mayham, a broker of this city. His son, William B., was dangerously ill, and Mr. Mayham made a desperate, though unsuccessful, effort to reach here before the young man's death. The Burlington officials agreed to take him to Denver from Chicago in twenty-four hours. They cut down their own estimate five hours, but even then Mr. Mayham arrived too late, young Mayham having died four hours before the special train reached this city.

Miles.	Station.	Time of Departure.	Time of Running. Minutes.
.....	Chicago	.....	.....
206	Burlington	1:51 P. M.	231
248	Glendale	2:37 P. M.	277
282	Ottumwa	3:18 P. M.	318
306	Albia	3:47 P. M.	347
332	Chariton	4:22 P. M.	382
396	Creston	5:26 P. M.	446
447	Red Oak	6:20 P. M.	507
482	Pacific Junction..	7:07 P. M.	547
538	Lincoln	8:14 P. M.	614
634	Hastings	10:04 P. M.	724
711	Oxford	11:21 P. M.	804
765	McCook	†12:15 A. M.	855
908	Akron	1:48 A. M.	1,008
938	Brush	2:14 A. M.	1,034
982	Roggen	3:02 A. M.	1,082
1,026	Denver, (arrived)	3:52 A. M.	1,132

*Central time. †Mountain time.

THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

Yesterday Spent in Practice with the Batteries of the Ships.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 16.—The blockading fleet spent this morning in practice with the heavy guns beyond the bar. The ships were strung out in line of blockade, and considerable work was done with the heavy batteries.

In the afternoon the secondary batteries were used, the practice giving very fair results. To-night Admiral Bunce, for the first time, changed the order of the line. The Maine, Massachusetts, Amphitrite, New York, and Columbia were bunched close together off the entrance to the Jetty Channel, while the battleship Indiana was placed off the south bar, fully four and one-half miles away to the southward.

The only work done during the evening was the signaling with Coston lights from the New York to the Indiana. The night is so clear and bright that any attempt at blockade running would have been useless. The search lights were not used. The night was so clear that a vessel could be picked up three miles away with the naked eye.

The Puritan, the Terror, and the Katahdin are expected in, but at a late hour to-night they had not shown up off the bar. The Vesuvius is at anchor within the harbor.

Secretary Herbert Going South.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Secretary Herbert of the navy and party will leave here to-morrow afternoon via the "Atlantic Coast Line" in a special car for Charleston, S. C., to witness the naval manoeuvres of the North Atlantic Squadron.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Senator Frank J. Cannon of Utah is at the Plaza.

—Sidney Woollett of Newport is at the Manhattan.

—Samuel Bowles of Springfield, Mass., is at the Albemarle.

—Ex-Senator John B. Henderson of Missouri is at the Imperial.

—James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency, is at the Windsor.

—Gen. Charles H. Taylor of Boston and Mrs. Eugene Field of Chicago are at the Holland.

—C. G. Sprague and W. P. Parmelee of Boston and E. R. Hoyt of St. Louis are at the Everett.

—Col. John F. Gaynor of Fayetteville, N. Y., and James R. McKee of Saratoga are at the Hoffman.

—Henry M. Rogers and F. C. Perry of Boston and A. J. Wheeler of Buffalo are at the Buckingham.

—Gen. J. S. Fullerton of St. Louis and Judge Charles F. Brown of Newburg, N. Y., are at the Murray Hill.

—J. H. McCormick and James H. Wilson of Albany, and Edward E. Babb of Boston are at the Park Avenue.

—James B. Doyle of Boston, Thomas H. White of Baltimore, and H. R. Barker of Providence are at the Marlborough.

—Samuel Hunt and George W. Lewis of Cincinnati, C. S. Hartwell of Baltimore, and R. G. Foster of Cleveland are at the Normandie.

—W. B. Hamblen of Boston, E. G. Fisher of Canton, Ohio; H. M. Maylon of Rochester, and H. A. Wardner of Baltimore are at the Astor.

—John H. Hayden of Philadelphia, Thomas D. Lockwood of Boston, H. D. King of Cleveland, and E. T. Bingham of Troy are at the Grand.

—Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt of Rhode Island, ex-Gov. Charles H. Sawyer of New Hampshire, and Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Comstock, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

—A. J. Cassatt of Philadelphia, ex-Congressman R. B. F. Peirce of Indiana, Miss Clara Barton of Washington, and Mrs. Matthew H. Carpenter of Wisconsin are at the Waldorf.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Adams of New York, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Wright of Chicago, Mrs. John R. Kelso and J. R. Kelso of Baltimore, Md., and Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Hamilton of Princeton, N. J., are at the Brevoort.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Baer Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; M. Baer, notions, 54 Franklin Street.

—Blass, G., & Co., Little Rock, Ark.; E. Cohen, fancy goods; G. Blass, dry goods and notions, 54 Franklin Street.

—Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; W. K. Milcher, Jr.; linens and white goods; 8 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Bronner Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. Bronner, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Bruger, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; F. Klein, cloak and muslin underwear; Hotel Marlborough.

—Callendar, McAuslan & Troupe, Providence, R. I.; D. A. Smart, upholstery goods, 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

—Carson, Price, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. F. Boos, furs, 115 Worth Street.

—Church, The A. M., Co., Troy, N. Y.; P. A. Vleger, boys' clothing; W. J. Harper, laces, ribbons, millinery, notions, and fancy goods, 52 Franklin Street; Continental Hotel.

—Clarke & Co., Peoria, Ill.; Miss Clark, millinery, 359 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; H. F. Hain, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 2 Walker Street.

—Dorsey, E. H. & W., Athens, Ga.; E. H. Dorsey, clothing; Sinclair House.

—Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; H. V. Gavigan, ladies and infants' wear; 96 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Fair, The, Shoe and Clothing Company; R. M. Brown, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

—Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Catlin, hosiery; 104 Worth Street.

—Frank Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Bates, furnishing goods, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Metropole.

—Frank Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Cavanagh, domestics, linens, and white goods.

—Frank Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; I. Mayer, cloaks and suits, 115 Worth Street.

—Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. A. Frear, general dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Gimbel, silks and velvets; E. Hampton, dry goods; 53 Franklin Street; Holland House.

—Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; W. Armour, silks; Hotel Albert.

—Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; A. P. Leidy, cloaks; Grand Hotel.

—Gross, W. & M., Troy, N. Y.; M. Gross, clothing; Stuart House.

—Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Nassauer, hosiery and gloves; F. Freudenthal, dry goods; C. Lambert, silks and velvets; I. Gutman, linen handkerchiefs; Mrs. F. Gruber, laces; Miss Shepard, millinery; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Gutman, J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. H. Jacobi, boys' clothing, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

—Harris, Emery Company, Des Moines, Iowa; J. G. Wood, carpets, 49 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Hart, Mitchell & Co., Warren, Ohio; B. E. Hart, clothing; Hotel Bartholdi.

—Hays, H. A., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Huys, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Kelly & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; F. S. Ellis, notions and fancy goods; Grand Hotel.

—Kilpatrick, J., Company, Omaha, Neb.; H. Koening, furnishing goods; R. C. Cowell, dress goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

—Kochenthal, White, Marks & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. S. Marks, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; J. D. R. Lamson, ladies' and infants' wear and furnishing goods; H. A. Buckingham, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Larrabee, B. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Lisner, laces and ribbons; L. L. Phillips, small wares; Hotel Vendome.

—Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; L. Lebeck, notions and laces; M. S. Lebeck, cloaks, 54 Franklin Street.

—Lieber Brothers, Helena, Ark.; M. Lieber, dry goods; Hotel Metropole.

—Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier, St. Paul, Minn.; A. H. Lindeke, domestics and prints, 51 Leonard Street.

—Lion Dry Goods Company, The, Toledo, Ohio; C. A. Harman, cloaks and suits, 224 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

—Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. Macauley, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, dry goods; Hoffman House.

—Mason Millinery Company, Des Moines, Iowa; J. L. Mason, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

—McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; C. E. Jones, notions and furnishing goods, 335 Broadway.

—Menke Dry Goods Co, Quincy, Ill.; H. B. Menke, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

—Millhiser Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va.; A. J. Marcuse, piece goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Mistrot Brothers & Co.; Houston, Texas; G. A. Mistrot, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

—Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. Hyde, white goods and laces; 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—New Albany White House, New Albany, Ind.; S. W. Newburger, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. T. Buchanan, upholstery goods, 338 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

—Nix, Baird & Gresham, Cleburne, Texas; A. W. Baird, clothing and shoes, 20 Walker Street; St. George Hotel.

—Nugent, B., & Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; D. P. Buckley, dress goods and silks; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Pardridge & Netcher, Chicago, Ill.; J. Blumenthal, shoes, 157 Duane Street; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

—Parisian Cloak and Suit Company, Lancaster, Penn.; C. S. Mayer, cloaks and suits; Hotel Metropole.

—Pearre Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Fisher, domestics and dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

—Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss Wells, millinery; F. L. Gullett, millinery; J. J. Porter, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Reeves, Veeder Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; C. F. Veeder, domestics and cloaks; W. Demming, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Richardson-Roberts-Byrne Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. C. Byrne, domestics and dress goods; 51 Leonard Street.

—Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; H. L. Hart, dress goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Rose, H. B., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. B. Rose, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Livingstone, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street.

—Saul, Julius, Albany, N. Y.; P. C. Saul, furnishing goods; Stuart House.

—Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. J. Canton, underwear, 102 Grand Street; Hotel Manhattan.

—Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Bush, dry goods, 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Albert.

—Siegel, Hillmon & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. A. Medbury, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

—Simon & Froshin, Atlanta, Ga.; J. Froshin, dry goods, &c.; Union Square Hotel.

—Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; A. C. Smith, dress goods, 338 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Mr. Dickson, linens and white goods; 57 White Street.

—Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. E. Wakefield, silks and dress goods; W. Barnard, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

—Steppacher, W. M., & Co., Philadelphia; W. Steppacher, percales; Hoffman House.

—Sutton, R. M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. M. Sutton, domestics and prints; St. Denis Hotel.

—Updegraff, G., & Son, Hagerstown, Md.; E. M. Updegraff, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. J. Watt, dry goods; A. Baer, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

—Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; H. Green, furnishing goods, 335 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Weinbaum & Joseph, Nashville, Tenn.; A. J. Joseph, linens; Hotel Vendome.

—Whitner, C. K., & Son, Reading, Penn.; C. K. Whitner, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

—Williams-Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. E. Graves, boys' clothing; 385 Broadway.

—Kaufmann, J., & Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. M. Igel, house furnishing goods, 746 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. H. Gardiner, laces, 8 Greene Street; Barrett House.

—Duker, W. J., Quincy, Ill.; dry goods, &c.; Stuart House.

—Campbell & Smith, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Campbell, millinery and ribbons; L. C. Scott, carpets; Miss Whelan, millinery; Westminster Hotel.

—Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. O. Bickel, corsets and muslin underwear; Grand Hotel.

—Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Johnson, second, silks, flannels, linens, and white goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Cincinnati Mercantile Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. A. Kahner, cloaks and suits, 224 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

—Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Goldenberg, dry goods, &c.; Grand Hotel.

—Quackenbush, G. H. W., Troy, N. Y.; C. M. Lamb, prints and comfortables; Grand Hotel.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. I. Belchen, dry goods, &c., 8 Greene Street; Grand Hotel.

Work of the United Hebrew Charities.

The January report of the United Hebrew Charities shows that relief was given to 5,422 applicants, representing 18,073 individuals, during that month, and transportation to different parts of this country and Europe was furnished to 114 persons. Clothing, shoes, and furniture were also generously distributed, and lodgings and meals were supplied to many homeless men and women. The summary also shows that there were fifty-three free burials, and 394 cases attended to by physicians, medicines being supplied together with delicacies wherever necessary. Many other philanthropic acts are recorded. The disbursements for the month aggregated $14,497.40.

DISAGREE ON THE CHARTER

Points on Which Seth Low, a Sub-Committeeman, Is Said to Take Issue.

HE SENDS A MEMORANDUM.

Municipal Assembly and Bi-Partisan Police Provisions Among Them—It Is Understood, However, that He Will Sign the Report to the Legislature.

That there is not absolute harmony of views among the Greater New York Commissioners as to certain provisions of the charter that will be sent to Albany to-morrow will probably be made apparent at to-day's meeting of the commission in the Mayor's office.

It was said yesterday that when the report to the Legislature, which a sub-committee has been preparing, is presented to the commission it will be found that one of the members of the sub-committee has annexed to the report a memorandum dissenting from the views of the majority on the bi-partisan police provision, the provision for two houses in the Municipal Assembly, and the power of removal given to the Mayor during the first six months of his term.

One of the members of the commission said that President Seth Low of Columbia was the man who had prepared the memorandum.

It is understood that while Mr. Low's memorandum will take issue with the majority on the subjects stated he will sign the report to the Legislature so that the final action of the commission may be unanimous.

The charter in its final form will be before the commission to-day, and a committee will be appointed to take it to Albany. With the charter will go the report, five supplemental bills, and two proposed amendments to the Constitution. One of these Constitutional amendments concerns Supervisors. At present the Constitution provides that the Aldermen shall act as Supervisors in cases where the city and the county are coterminous. The amendment is to make the Constitution apply to the greater city in which there will be three counties and part of another.

The other proposed Constitutional amendment authorizes the Legislature to provide for a minority representation in the Municipal Assembly by any method it may deem fit.

One of the supplementary bills provides for the retention of Supervisors under the present Constitution for their Constitutional purposes. Another supplemental bill provides for the first election in the Greater New York, another for amendments to the general election law for the Greater New York, and another has reference to the Supervisors of Queens County. The fifth of the bills provides for the accommodation of the City Court outside of the City Hall, and for the refitting of the City Hall for the uses of the Mayor, the Municipal Assembly, and the Department of Public Improvements.

In putting the last touches to the charter a safeguard has been thrown about the Recorder's office so that the charter cannot be construed as legislating the Recorder out of office. He is continued, not as the Recorder of the City of New York, but as the Recorder of the County of New York.

Provision has also been made for the Coroners. There will be four Coroners in the Borough of Manhattan, two in the Borough of the Bronx, three in Queens, two in Brooklyn, and two in Richmond.

Most of the business of the commission will be cleared up to-day.

KOERNER'S TRIAL FOR MURDER.

His Counsel Declares that Miss Redgate's Death Was an Accident.

The trial of William Jay Koerner, who shot and killed Miss Rose A. Redgate at Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Sept. 23, was continued yesterday in General Sessions, before Judge Newburger and a jury. The prosecution declared its case closed after it had proved the killing, the identity of the dead girl, and submitted the testimony of her father as to probable motive and of two physicians and a policeman as to their belief that Koerner was feigning unconsciousness when he fell to the sidewalk after firing the murderous shots.

In opening for the defense, Abraham Levy said he would prove that Koerner was addicted to drugs, and was under their influence on the evening of Sept. 23; that he is mentally irresponsible as the result of injuries received in boyhood—a concussion of the brain and a nail driven into his eye—that he comes from degenerate stock, his grandfather and one uncle being now in asylums for the insane, and another uncle having been until recently under restraint, and that two members of his family had committed suicide. Mr. Levy concluded by insisting that Koerner had no reason to kill Miss Redgate, to whom he was to have been married within a month, and that he was about to commit suicide by shooting himself when she interfered to stop him and accidentally received the fatal shots.

Koerner did not move while his counsel was speaking. He sat in the same dejected attitude he assumed ten days ago, when the first panel of jurors was called, with his head resting in his hands, and apparently oblivious to his surroundings.

John M. Hague, a lawyer, of Pittsburg, Penn., and James N. Connolly, a railroad clerk, of Allegheny City, Penn., testified to the reputation of Koerner's grandfather and uncles, and to their belief that the prisoner is irrational.

Under cross-examination, Mr. Hague said he and Koerner's father were lifelong friends, and had served in the same company during the civil war.

Benjamin Englander, a clerk at 438 Broadway, considered Koerner crazy because he threw a friend's hat from the window of the store, and when he went to get it tried to drop a weight on him. That was a year and a half ago. A few weeks later he plugged up the keyhole of his own office so that he could not open it and go to work.

Frank C. Cooper of Brooklyn testified that Koerner had confided to him his intention to kill himself, and that he had been amusing himself tearing up twenty-dollar bills.

Mrs. Sarah M. Pennoyer, at whose house, in Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, Koerner boarded, said that Miss Redgate called on him there on Sept. 20 and on other occasions, and the couple appeared very much in love with each other. They made no secret of their engagement to be married.

The trial will go on to-day.

Accused of Stealing Bicycle Parts.

John Gargeri of 348 East Twelfth Street, a bicycle dealer, was a prisoner in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, accused of robbing the Stanley Cycle Company, in collusion with one of their foremen. President Schlessinger of the company was the complainant. He said Gargeri was formerly in his employ, and by the aid of a foreman, who has run away, and several workmen, had robbed the factory of several thousand dollars worth of parts of bicycles; that he had put the parts together and sold them as the "Gargeri Special" wheel. Gargeri had nothing to say, and Magistrate Simms held him in default of $1,000 for trial.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

[From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.]

—5:10 A. M.—330 West Fifty-third Street; new building; damage, $100.

—11 A. M.—73 West Eighty-eighth Street; flat of W. D. V. Ford; damage, $100.

—1 P. M.—203 Bleecker Street; tenement of John Ortland; damage, $2.

—2:10 P. M.—43 East Seventy-sixth Street; dwelling of J. Holzman; damage, $500.

—7:40 P. M.—216 Madison Avenue; William E. Dodge; damage $200.

—8:45 P. M.—500 Canal Street; George Bogt; damage $50.

—10:40 P. M.—436 West Twenty-seventh Street; S. McKenna; damage $25.

FORCED THE FACTORY DOORS.

United States Marshals Take Possession of a Cloak Establishment in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—The cloak factory of A. Ellinger & Co., at No. 282 Madison Street, was closed under two chattel mortgages to-day, afterward broken open by United States Marshal Arnold and deputies, the custodian turned out, and the establishment closed again, with Federal guardians, on a writ of attachment.

Ellinger & Co. is an old house, and had been a customer of the failed National Bank of Illinois for seventeen years. The firm owed to the bank $20,000, for which some collateral was given and notes for the remainder. Receiver McKeon had pressed the firm for payment, and demanded a confession of judgment, so that the stock could be attached. Albert Ellinger, head of the firm, evaded the issue, and executed chattel mortgages to Emma Hockheimer and Carolina Wayxel, relatives, for $9,200 and $5,300. Jacob Bowles was placed in charge of the three floors to-day as custodian.

When George M. Eckels, attorney for the bank receiver, heard of the move, he secured a writ of attachment. Chief Deputy Marshal George Allen was refused admission when he reached the locked doors, and in a few minutes Marshal Arnold, two more deputies, and Attorney Eckels arrived. The custodian again defied the Federal authority, and by the attorney's order the Deputy Marshals attacked the door. The glass was shivered, the lock broken, and the Federal officers gained possession. Bowles was alone, and was quickly led from the place. The Marshal's custodian was left in charge, guarded by four deputies. The Marshal's action was legal, because the mortgages were not recorded. No statement of liabilities is given by Mr. Ellinger.

A MAYOR TO BE ARRESTED.

Taggart of Indianapolis Charged with Violating a Liquor Law.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 16.—The leaders of the Good Citizens propose to have Mayor Thomas Taggart arrested to-morrow on the charge of violating the Nicholson temperance law.

There has been a running dispute between the City Administration and the Good Citizens' League, led by Eli F. Ritter and C. E. Newlin, for two or three months upon the question of whether or not the liquor laws were enforced. Last night "Ritter spies," as they are called, happened into the Grand Hotel bar. Mayor Taggart is President of the hotel company and the active proprietor of the house. Attached to the bar are a couple of private rooms for special parties, and it was in one of these that his Honor was found after 11 o'clock (the legal closing hour) entertaining four members of the Legislature and two or three other acquaintances.

Mr. Newlin was among the reconnoitering party, and has prepared the affidavit upon which the Mayor will be arrested. The members of the Legislature cannot be molested, for they enjoy immunity from arrest while the Assembly is in session.

A SISTER FOR FIFTY YEARS.

The Golden Jubilee of Mother Mary Xavier Celebrated.

MADISON, N. J., Feb. 16.—The golden jubilee of Mother Mary Xavier, head of the Order of Sisters of Charity of the Catholic Church, began this morning in St. Elizabeth's Academy, at Convent Station. St. Elizabeth's is the home of the order. For several days the sisters of the order had been gathering to participate in the event. There are about 700 in the order, and most of them were present to-day.

The interior of the big building was draped in all parts in white and gold, the colors of the academy. At 9 o'clock the sisters gathered in the main study hall. Mother Xavier sat on a dais. She was dressed in the garb of the order. She received the congratulations of the gathering sisters.

Following the reception there was mass in the chapel. Mother Xavier occupied her usual seat in the last pew. Archbishop Corrigan of New York was the guest of honor.

At 1 o'clock a banquet was served in the large dining hall. The clergy were feasted in the hall, while Mother Xavier and 200 of the sisters took a dining room opposite.

CADETS AT INAUGURATION.

The Opinions of Army and Navy Secretaries Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The resolution to permit the United States cadets at the West Point and Annapolis Academies to participate in the ceremonies attending the inauguration of President McKinley was called up in the House Military Committee this morning by the Chairman, Mr. Hull, of Iowa.

The bill was antagonized at once. The principal speech in opposition was made by Mr. Washington, (Dem., Tenn.,) who doubted the propriety of ordering the cadets to Washington at this time. He showed that the boys had not appeared in any inaugural parade since the induction into office of Gen. Grant. He thought it inadvisable to take the cadets from their studies, and he spoke particularly of the danger to their health which might result if the weather should be cold and raw, as frequently had been the case heretofore.

Mr. Bishop (Rep., Mich.,) moved, when the brief discussion ended, that further consideration of the resolution be indefinitely postponed. Six members supported the resolution; five opposed it, and the Chairman, Mr. Hull, who voted in the negative, succeeded in tieing the vote, and the motion was lost.

A subsequent motion to refer the resolution to the Secretaries of War and Navy was agreed to without division. It is expected that the report of both Secretaries will be in the hands of the Chairman, to be laid before the members at next Friday's meeting.

New Jersey at the Inauguration.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 16.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations agreed to-day to report favorably the bill appropriating $7,000 for the transportation of troops to the Presidential inauguration. It is understood the troops to be selected are the Second Regiment of Paterson, the Essex Troop of Newark, and the Sewell Guards of Camden. The money will be sufficient, also, to cover the expenses for one day's rations.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 16.—Gov. Bradley has fixed Saturday, March 20, as the date for the execution of Jackson and Walling, the murderers of Miss Pearl Bryan.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—Samuel Foster, colored, and Peter Schmidt, white, were hanged to-day for the murder, Jan. 25, 1896, of Bertram A. Atwater, an artist, whom they waylaid and robbed.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—The Rev. W. A. Foster, pastor of the First Christian Church of this city, has accepted a call from the West London Tabernacle of London, England. He will sail March 6.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—Harry M. Kline, former teller of the Farmers' National Bank of Lebanon, Penn., who was charged with making false entries in the bank's books, and embezzling about $10,000 of its funds, pleaded guilty this morning. Sentence was deferred.

HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Frank Paetterson, proprietor of the Hudson City Meat Market, was arrested last night on the charge of forging a check on the People's Bank and Trust Company of Paterson, N. J. It is alleged that over $6,000 in forged paper has been uttered by him. Paetterson came to this city last August from Passaic, N. J.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The following appointments have been made from the State Civil Service Commission's eligible list: John W. Elmes, to be Assistant Steward of the Manhattan State Hospital, at a salary of $900 a year, and John D. Hallock of Middletown, to be Assistant Electrical Engineer of the Homeopathic State Hospital at Middletown; salary, $720.

A Running Sore

On My Brother's Foot and White Swelling on His Knee

Kept growing worse in spite of medical treatment. His knee became stiff and he could not put his foot on the floor. We feared he would always be a cripple. I often heard of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded my mother to give it to him. When he had taken it a short time he was able to walk about the room without assistance. We continued giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla, and he is now cured. The sore on his foot is healed and Hood's Sarsaparilla keeps him healthy and rosy." Miss MARY MASCARIE, Aurora, Indiana.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ACCUSED OF ABDUCTION.

Samuel Fishblatt Charged with Carrying Away a Young Girl.

Samuel Fishblatt, arrested on Monday night by Agent Agnew of the Gerry Society for the abduction of Bessie Tuttle, fourteen years old, was arraigned before Magistrate Mott in the Harlem Court yesterday morning, and held in $2,500 bail for examination on Thursday.

Fishblatt is a fatherly looking man about forty-five years old. He is an interior decorator by trade. Beyond this little is known. He made Bessie's acquaintance in Madison Square last Summer.

He offered to secure a position for her, and Mrs. Tuttle and Bessie went to meet him on Dec. 28 last. Fishblatt met them, and made the excuse that he had to go out to another store on business, and wanted Bessie to go along to act as a witness. Bessie went, and that was the last her mother saw of her until yesterday morning at the rooms of the Gerry Society.

According to Bessie's story, Fishblatt took her to Jersey City. Afterward he brought her to this city, and took her to the flat of Michael Howard, at 122 East One Hundred and Twent

NEW YORK TO BE LEFT OUT

Warner Miller Thinks This State Will Have No Representative in the New Cabinet.

SECRETARY PALMER'S VIEWS.

Thinks the Necessity of Taking Care of Hanna Will Prevent Gen. Woodford from Becoming Postmaster General Under McKinley.

CANTON, Feb. 16.—Ex-Senator Warner Miller left for Cleveland to-day without having seen Mr. McKinley. In conversation with friends, he said the Empire State would probably be without a representative in the President's official family. To the press representatives he declined to discuss the Cabinet situation. It is believed here that Mr. Miller intended to urge Major McKinley to recommend the passage of the Nicaragua Canal bill in his message to Congress at the special session.

The President-elect remained in his room all day and was seen by no one except Mother McKinley and the members of his own household. His visit to Cleveland may be postponed until the last of the week. He is now devoting all his energies to getting well, and has no intention of exposing himself unnecessarily.

Canton Troop has decided to attend the inauguration. The troop will also escort the Presidential party from the McKinley home to the railroad station when he leaves the city on the evening of March 1.

SECRETARY PALMER'S VIEWS.

The Ohio Situation Affects General Woodford's Chances.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Secretary of State Palmer, who has been to Canton to visit President-elect McKinley to urge the appointment of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of Brooklyn to a place in the Cabinet, was back at his desk in the Capitol to-day.

Secretary Palmer said he had a very pleasant hour's chat with the President-elect on Saturday morning. He had urged Gen. Woodford's appointment from his personal knowledge of his capacity and fitness for a place. President-elect McKinley had expressed a friendliness for Gen. Woodford. He had also further stated that he was inclined to do something for New York, and expected to do so. He did not state just what he would do, but said it would be done quickly.

Secretary Palmer was impressed with the belief that the President-elect was not unfavorably disposed toward the regular Republican organization in New York, and thinks he will do nothing to antagonize it. As to whether Gen. Woodford will secure a Cabinet post there is some doubt. There is an embarrassing situation created by the fact that Foraker and Gov. Bushnell have not agreed, and will probably not agree, upon Chairman Hanna for the Senate. This will compel President-elect McKinley to find a place for Chairman Hanna in his Cabinet. This place will probably be that of Postmaster General, which is the post that Woodford's friends wanted for him.

GEN. PORTER FOR FRANCE.

Friends Say He Is Already Selected as the Ambassador.

There was a very general impression among Republican politicians last night that, while no Cabinet position will come to this State, President McKinley will name Gen. Horace Porter as Ambassador to France, and Chauncey M. Depew as Ambassador to England, thus recognizing both factions of the Republican Party in this State.

Friends of Gen. Porter stated yesterday in the most positive way possible that Major McKinley had not only determined to appoint Gen. Porter to France, but that there had been an actual tender of the mission to Gen. Porter, and that he had accepted. When spoken to about the matter yesterday, Gen. Porter said:

"The status of that matter is as it has been for some time." He refused either to confirm or deny the story, or to discuss it. He was closeted for some time yesterday with William McKinley Osborne of Boston, who has been in Canton within the past few days.

Chairman Edward Lauterbach of the Republican County Committee said last night: "The appointment of Gen. Porter to France would be satisfactory to the organization. The organization has never opposed him for that appointment." Mr. Lauterbach's remarks were construed to mean that the organization had opposed Gen. Porter for a Cabinet position.

Some of Mr. Depew's friends were confident last night that he would be offered the mission to the Court of St. James.

THE JAPAN MISSION.

Report that It Is Promised to Edmund T. Mason of New York.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—A special to The Inter Ocean from Fond du Lac, Wis., says:

"Edmund T. Mason of New York, the senior member of the importing house of E. T. Mason & Co., and a son of William Mason of this city, has assurances of his selection by President McKinley as United States Minister to Japan. News to that effect has been received by Mr. Mason's relatives in this city."

Mr. Mason said last night that he had heard nothing directly from President-elect McKinley, and nothing indirectly from him, that would authorize a statement on his part as to whether the Japanese mission would be offered him or if he would accept it if offered.

"I suppose the matter of my appointment was first broached in Japan, where I am very well known," he said. "It was started, I have no doubt, by my friend Mr. Cozo Sagara, who is a close relative of the Japanese Prime Minister, Count Okoma. I met Mr. Sagara in this city some years ago, when he was studying law here, and have met him several times since in Japan. The merchants of Tokio and Yokohama also know me quite well in a business way. For seven years I visited Japan annually. My last trip there was two years ago.

"The work in my interest in this country has been done by my personal friend, Col. T. C. Campbell of Ohio. I learn that he has taken some pains to further what he supposed was my desire. I have, however, done nothing in the matter, and do not know what I should do if the place were offered me. I am very fond of Japan, and have spent many pleasant days there."

Mr. Mason is the senior member of the firm of silk merchants, E. T. Mason & Co., of 28 Greene Street. He interested himself years ago in introducing Japanese silks, carpets, and rugs in this country, and his services in this direction were recognized by the Japanese Government, and by natives of that country during the World's Fair. A handsome medallion was struck in his honor, and the Government of Japan published a volume giving his life and an account of his labors in reference to the exportation of Japanese silks and carpets. He speaks the Japanese language.

Mr. Mason is married and has one child. He lives at 52 Convent Avenue.

MR. GAGE LEAVES CHICAGO.

Wants a Rest Before Starting on His Work at Washington.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Lyman J. Gage and Mrs. Gage left the city at 1 o'clock this afternoon. They will go South, possibly to Florida. Mr. Gage will seek rest and seclusion before taking up his duties as Secretary of the Treasury. He expects to reach Washington about March 1.

"I do not wish to tell my present destination," said Mr. Gage before leaving. "My desire is to get a little rest before I go to Washington. I shall stop off somewhere and try and get a brief respite before taking up my duties."

A PLACE FOR MAJOR WARNER.

Said to Have Been Appointed Assistant Secretary of Interior.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Major William Warner of Missouri, according to advices received here, has accepted the position of Assistant Secretary of the Interior with the assurance, it is understood, that if Judge McKenna leaves the Cabinet and goes upon the Supreme Bench, he will be promoted to be Secretary of the Interior.

PROTEST AGAINST SHERMAN.

Hinton Rowan Helper Thinks Him Too Old to Go into the Cabinet.

Hinton Rowan Helper of this city, in an open letter to the United States Senate, makes a formal protest against the appointment of Senator Sherman as Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Helper's letter follows:

NEW YORK, Feb. 16, 1897.

To the Honorable the Senators of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

Gentlemen:

1. Duty, first and above every other consideration!
2. Truth, as a prime essential of all intercourse, too sacred to be concealed!
3. Justice, to the complete paralyzation and discomfiture of all opposition!
4. Inflexible determination and diligence in rightdoing, regardless of any possible consequence!
5. Private integrity and public morality and manifest efficiency and fitness, invariably and everywhere, both at home and abroad, in all our Federal officials; from those performing the highest service down to those engaged in the humblest employment!
6. No mere personal favoritism or interested action in behalf of any incompetent or unworthy individual or friend or family! A clean and commendable and commendatory record of civil service examination as an indispensable prerequisite and passport to any office whatever!
7. The unimpaired safety and strength of our Republic; the undiminished and untarnished honor of our democracy; the vigilant maintenance and the vigorous expansion of sound principles and prudent purposes in every part of our Commonwealth, and the conservation and progress and betterment of American civilization throughout every portion of our Western Hemisphere!

Why have I imposed upon myself the task and responsibility of saying these things? Because times and circumstances and ethical obligations and National and international patriotism have imperatively required their utterance. Failure to give expression to them under the exigencies of certain existing conditions would clearly indicate cowardice of mind, faithlessness to country, and treason to conscience.

If, because of the weakening and waning powers of both physical and intellectual stamina in sexagenarian officers of our army and navy we retire them from active service at the age of sixty-four, (which, in my opinion, should at once be extended to sixty-seven,) why should we, deliberately on the one hand, or heedlessly on the other, elevate to the most delicate and important civil positions septuagenarians who, having attained seventy-four years or more, have unmistakably and demonstrably entered deeply into the deplorable dotage of dangerous deficiency? Nature's laws are inexorable, and it is best to respect and obey them. Neither the interests of seventy millions of people at home nor the rights of great nations abroad should be jeopardized through mere personal compliment or kindness to any one man, even though that man, instead of having already passed considerably beyond his allotted period of three score years and ten, were only middle-aged and hale and hearty and helpful to an extent unequaled.

Speaking from incontestable proofs in my possession, I am, as an earnest and dutiful citizen of the United States, here impelled to affirm and asseverate that the Hon. John Sherman of Ohio, because of perilously imperfect memory and general senility, (clear-headed and capable as he once was,) is no longer endowed with adequate ability to conduct and transact, in a safe and judicious manner, the more momentous affairs of State. Wherefore, it is unreasonable to expect that he would or could discharge, with becoming dispatch and dignity and forceful effect, the very weighty and vast and varied duties of Secretary of State for the United States.

For our whole country's sake, for the sake of a befitting and mutually beneficial continuance of the good relationship now happily existing with and between all the prosperous and progressive republics of the three Americas, and for the sake of the entire world's amity—craving an ameliorating diplomacy—persuade, I entreat you, worthy and distinguished Senators—persuade the withdrawal, or abruptly reject and defeat and annul the well-meant but unwise nomination thus openly lamented.

In the main, President-elect McKinley, for whom, not as a partisan, but as an independent, I voted with more than ordinary cheerfulness and enthusiasm, is indubitably a highly honorable and right-minded gentleman, an able and excellent statesman, a sagacious and patriotic American; but his fallibility, like the fallibility of every other human being, should be held under constant and acute consideration; and when he errs, as inevitably he will err occasionally—as evidently he has grievously erred in making the nomination against which I am now solemnly and steadfastly protesting—he should be advised by the Senate, and, if necessary, constrained, to correct his inadvertent mistakes. I am, distinguished Senators, with great respect, your friend and fellow-citizen,

HINTON ROWAN HELPER.

AUGUST BELMONT NOT ILL.

He Will Go to California Simply for a Rest.

Rumors have been current in the clubs and elsewhere during the past few days to the effect that August Belmont was seriously ill and had been imperatively ordered by his physician to Southern California.

Careful inquiry made yesterday developed the fact that these rumors were gross exaggerations, with scarcely a semblance of truth. Mr. Belmont has been under a severe strain since his return from Europe some months ago, due to his many interests. Not the least of his occupations has been the effort to bring about a restoration of the old prestige of the American turf. Some three weeks ago he felt the need of rest and went to Florida in his private car, accompanied by his secretary. He had no sooner reached St. Augustine than the secretary was taken ill, and Mr. Belmont was obliged to bring him back to New York. He has now arranged for a three or, possibly, a four weeks' trip to California, and will leave in his private car on Feb. 25 or 26. As the New Orleans Mardi Gras carnival falls this year on March 1 and 2, and as Mr. Belmont purposes going to California via the Southern Pacific route, it is probable he will stop over in New Orleans for the carnival.

Friends who saw Mr. Belmont yesterday say he is well and in good spirits, although complaining of fatigue.

CHIEF CONLIN YET DEFIANT.

And Commissioner Andrews Says "Something May Drop on Him."

The dispute between Commissioner Andrews and Chief Conlin over the use of the Bertillon system of measuring criminals was no nearer a settlement yesterday than it was on Monday, when the Commissioner first gave the order the Chief declined to obey.

Commenting on the stand taken by the Chief, Mr. Andrews said yesterday: "The Chief has not felt inclined to regard my instructions, and, as a result, the outside expenditures for photographing criminals, which amount to $15 or $20 a day, continue to go on, and the gallery, with three or four men detailed there, is idle. If Chief Conlin continues to disobey orders something may drop on him."

Chief Conlin, in giving his side of the argument, said he was greatly surprised to receive orders from Commissioner Andrews, and told him he could not carry them out until officially instructed by the Board of Commissioners. "I dislike," he said, "to be made use of as a missile to be thrown from one Commissioner to another, or to interfere in any shape or manner with their petty quarrels. I am expected to look after the rank and file, and to protect life and property. The constant bickerings between men who know better not only demoralizes the force, but interferes with me in the discharge of my duty. I am doing my duty, and, if anything drops, why I cannot help it."

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

After Opposition by Democrats, the Nominations of Railroad Commissioners Are Confirmed.

THE STOOP-LINE BILL PASSED.

Provision for a Library Building in Bryant Park—Proposed Registration of Lawyers—Hearing on the Bill to Regulate Height of Buildings.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The Senate to-day, after a sharp debate of an hour, confirmed Frank M. Baker of Oswego, Col. George W. Dunn of Binghamton, and Col. Ashley W. Cole of Brooklyn as Railroad Commissioners. They were nominated by Gov. Black about two weeks ago.

The confirmation of Mr. Baker was opposed by the Democratic Senators on the ground that he was not a practical railroad man within the meaning of the law. They maintained that the Commissioner appointed to meet this requirement should be not a railway official as Mr. Baker was when first appointed, but some one connected with the working force of a railroad, such as a conductor or engineer.

The Republicans, under the leadership of Senator Raines, overruled this point, and Mr. Baker was confirmed by a strict party vote.

This action is regarded as the end of Mr. Raines's scheme for extending the jurisdiction of the commission to gas, electrical, and water supply corporations. Mr. Raines had held the report in favor of confirmation in his pocket for a week and a half, and during that time has been trying to manufacture sentiment in favor of his scheme. That he did not meet success is said to be due to some decisive orders received from Mr. Platt.

Senator Brackett, who has a bill to increase the number of the Railway Commissioners to five, professes to be hopeful that it will receive favorable action. The action of the Senate to-day, however, is generally thought to be the end of any serious consideration of his measure.

Senator Hill Commended.

A resolution was received from the Assembly commending Senator Hill for the resolution presented in the United States Senate by him requesting the release from imprisonment in Cuba of an American citizen, a representative of the press.

Senator Raines said that he was glad that for once he could commend the action of Senator Hill. But he questioned the language of the Assembly resolution, as it did not state the facts. He said the correspondent, as he understood it, was confined outside Havana, and Senator Hill's resolution merely provided that he should be taken to Havana and be guaranteed personal safety during his imprisonment and trial. He moved to amend the resolution from the Assembly accordingly.

Senator Cantor could see no reason for delaying this matter, as it was merely the effect of Senator Hill's resolution that the Legislature and all the people wanted to commend.

Senator Grady charged that the opposition to this resolution was due to the reluctance of the Republicans to grant due credit to a political opponent.

Senator Wray suggested that President Cleveland get his Cuban policy from the Republicans.

Senator Grady—My relations with the President are not of such a confidential character that I am able to say where he gets his Cuban or any other policy.

The amendment of Senator Raines and the resolution were adopted.

A few bills were received from the Assembly and referred to committees.

The following bills were introduced:

Senator Page—Giving to the Department of Parks of New York City control of West Eighty-sixth Street, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Twentieth, One Hundred and Twenty-third, and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Streets, from certain intersecting streets to the Hudson River.

Senator Ford—Providing that the owner of premises in which a fire takes place in the chimney or flue shall forfeit $25 for each fire.

Senator McNulty—Authorizing the transfer of the Hanson Place Armory, Brooklyn, to the Board of Education for educational purposes.

Senator Martin—Establishing a public park in the vicinity of Twenty-first Street, from Tenth Avenue to the Hudson River, in New York City.

Senator Cantor—Incorporating the Sailors' Rest, in New York City.

STOOP-LINE BILL PASSED.

Not a Dissenting Vote in the Assembly—Registration of Lawyers Proposed—Acquiring Lands in This City.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The Assembly this morning passed, without a dissenting vote, Mr. Finn's bill, which grants the use of the stoop line in streets about the public markets of New York City for the display and sale of merchandise.

This action was taken in spite of protests which had been made before the Committee on Cities and personally to every member of the Legislature. Since the bill has been pending, L. J. Callanan of New York has sent to every member of the Legislature and to Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Board of Trade and Transportation on Dec. 6 last, against the obstruction of the sidewalks.

Mr. Callanan also sent to each member of both houses a copy of an argument against the so-called "Vesey Street" bill, which permitted the use of the sidewalks about Washington Market, also against the general bill, which was under consideration to-day. Concerning the latter bill, Mr. Callanan said:

"No. 282 seeks to cover the same ground, only in another way, trying to avoid calling it special legislation by including all the markets in the city, and for a distance of two blocks in any direction from said markets. If there is to be any bill passed to legalize the use of the stoop line in this city it should be general throughout the city, authorizing its use only by the consent of property holders or lessees of buildings on both sides. There is no one thing which has created more ill feeling and lawsuits among merchants who would otherwise be friends, than the occupation of the stoop line for signs and the exhibition and sale of goods. No merchant objects to the use of the stoop line or walk for the necessary transaction of the business carried on in the building. It is the abuse of this privilege that is complained of. It is this unlawful use of the stoops which has caused, and, I believe, is causing to-day great corruption in the police force of this city for the reasons above stated. And to aid in restoring the sidewalks of this city to the uses for which they were laid out, the free and unobstructed use of pedestrians, and to decide whether the Legislature of this State can be used to legalize this fraudulent business, I respectfully ask you to vote against the bills in question, or any bills which come before you granting special privileges to any citizen for the use of the sidewalks of this city."

"What effect have these arguments and the resolution of the Board of Trade had on the sentiment toward the bills?" a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES asked Mr. Finn, the minority leader, who introduced them.

"They had the effect," he said, "of giving a unanimous vote in favor of the one which passed to-day. I received the resolution of the Board of Trade from Mr. Callanan. But what does the Board of Trade know about the matter? It is made up of very genteel old fogies, who come down town after the great mass of the people have been at work two or three hours, and try to run all the affairs of the business centre of the town. What do they know of the great mass of population which goes to market or past the market? And what do they know of the men who own the markets, whose trade is the real life of the city? The bills I introduced simply give to the market men the rights they now have, and have had for many years. I believe they are good things for the section of the city I represent. I believe the Mayor will approve them."

Senator Page has introduced a bill in the Senate which is essentially the Vesey Street bill. It was passed by the Assembly last week.

Mr. Kelsey's bill increasing the rate of interest from 4 to 5 per cent. on bonds issued for the refunding of municipal indebtedness was passed.

Acquirement of Lands in This City.

Mr. Austin introduced a bill providing a general scheme for the condemnation of lands in New York City to be acquired for school, police, and fire houses and other public purposes except parks, streets, and wharves. The bill is that chapter of the Greater New York charter touching upon this subject and was introduced so that it could be passed this year in case the Greater New York charter should fail of passage.

Registration of Lawyers.

Mr. Perkins introduced a bill providing for the registration of all persons admitted and licensed to practice law in this State. Such persons shall file an oath regarding their admittance with the County Clerk. Each County Clerk shall submit to the clerk of the Court of Appeals a list of lawyers so filing. The clerks of the Appellate Division shall certify to the Court of Appeals clerk the names of all attorneys admitted each year, and the clerk of the Court of Appeals shall prepare a public record, to be known as the "official register of attorneys and counselors at law in the State of New York." Each attorney filing with the County Cerk shall pay a fee of $1, 50 cents to go to the County Clerk and 50 cents to the Court of Appeals, to be retained by each for the services under this bill. The act is to take effect Sept. 1 next.

Minor Bills Offered.

Among the other bills introduced were these:

Mr. Austin—Providing for the free delivery of lectures to workingmen and workingwomen in New York in public school buildings.

Mr. Horton—Providing that the section of the Penal Code relative to persuading another person to visit gambling places shall not apply to any person who employs another to visit a gambling place for the purpose of securing evidence to be used in a criminal prosecution.

Mr. Nixon—Appropriating $85,000 for unusual and extraordinary repairs to the new Capitol building, under the supervision of Superintendent Easton.

Mr. Schneider—Authorizing the submission at next Fall's election to the voters of New York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo the question as to whether liquor may be sold on Sunday between the hours of 1 and 11:30 P. M., the question to be submitted every six years.

Mr. Soper—Providing that the City of Brooklyn shall pay two-thirds of the expense of opening Prospect Avenue, in the former town of Flatbush, Brooklyn.

Mr. Witter—Repealing that section of the Insurance law which allows town and county co-operative insurance companies to transact business in more than five counties.

Mr. Matthewson—Providing for the construction of a system of sewage disposal for the Bronx River and Westchester Creek Valley.

Mr. Finn—Providing that reports of the proceedings of all commissions and departments in New York City shall be published in the City Record.

Mr. Austin—Amending the Incorporation act of the Young Ladies' Christian Association so that hereafter it shall be managed by a committee composed of thirty members. The Executive Committee of the association shall be chosen from persons in communion with Protestant denominations representing at least five different creeds.

Mr. Forrester—Providing that conductors, motormen, gripmen, or brakemen shall not be compelled to operate either cable or electrically propelled cars more than ten consecutive hours out of twenty-four, and shall be allowed half an hour for meals within the ten hours.

WORK OF COMMITTEES.

Hearings on Bills—Favorable Reports Ordered.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The Assembly Excise Committee will hear arguments on the Pure Beer bill Thursday afternoon, instead of to-morrow, as at first announced.

The State Railroad Commission has decided to have reintroduced its grade-crossing bill of last Winter.

The Assembly Insurance Committee will report favorably bills requiring mutual fire insurance companies in New York or Kings to show agreements with 400 applicants before beginning business; permitting town and county co-operative companies to make four assessments a year; authorizing companies to invest in stock of other companies.

The Senate Cities Committee will report favorably the bill authorizing Brooklyn to sell at auction property taken for non-payment of taxes.

The Senate Finance Committee will report favorably the bill for the completion of the Capitol under contract, under the supervision of Superintendent Aldridge.

Assemblyman Forrester appeared before the Assembly Cities Committee this afternoon to speak on his bill prohibiting married women under fifty years of age from teaching school in New York and Brooklyn. Another hearing will be given Feb. 23.

State Engineer Adams this afternoon appeared before the Senate Committee on Finance in support of the proposed appropriation to complete the survey of the Upper Hudson Valley. He said that when the $9,000,000 appropriated for deepening the canals had been expended, it would require 30 per cent. more water to supply the canals.

The Public Health Committee of the Assembly gave a hearing to-day on the bill permitting merchants to sell poisons properly labeled. E. Dunson, Jr., of Syracuse, and Messrs. Reno, Willis, and Gregory of Buffalo appeared in opposition.

The Assembly Cities Committee this afternoon decided to favorably report Mr. Austin's bill for the weighing of coal on public scales, with an amendment making it apply to all cities.

The State Board to fix prices for convict-made goods will have introduced a bill authorizing it to classify the buildings, offices, and institutions owned, managed, or controlled by the State, and fix and determine styles, patterns, designs, and qualities of the articles to be manufactured in the penal institutions.

The Assembly Committee on Codes gave a hearing this afternoon on Assemblyman Laimbeer's bill defining and fixing a penalty for adultery. Bishop William Croswell Doane of Albany and Mrs. Grannis of New York, representing the Social Purity League, spoke in favor of the measure.

FOR THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Bill for a Building to be Erected in Bryant Park.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Mr. Austin, Chairman of the Cities Committee, to-day presented a bill which proposes to authorize New York City to sell $2,500,000 worth of the "consolidated stock" of the city to complete the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations. The bill has the approval of the Trustees of the consolidated library, and in their belief finds the proper means of raising the money needed without encroaching on the library funds.

Accompanying the bill, as the Trustees prepared it and sent it to Mr. Austin, is a statement from the officers of the library, signed by John H. Bigelow, President, and George L. Rives, Secretary. They relate at some length the steps which have been taken thus far toward consolidating the libraries, the difficulties which were encountered in selecting a site for the new building, and the final determination to locate it on the site of the reservoir at Bryant Park. This memorandum of the officers discusses briefly the question of raising money to construct the building. They say:

"It still remains for the Trustees to secure from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the proper authority for the removal of the reservoir, and then to enter into negotiations with the Department of Public Parks for a contract allowing the use of the reservoir, &c., for the establishment of a library building. The Trustees feel confident that the enlightened views of the public authorities will lead to a favorable consideration of both applications.

"The question of the source from which the means are to be provided for erecting and equipping a building on the reservoir site is still open. The Trustees are of the opinion that the city authorities would be amply justified in approving an expenditure of the city's funds for that purpose. Precedents for such an outlay on the most generous scale may be found in the recent action of the Cities of Boston and Chicago. But if the city authorities are unable to see their way to incurring the necessary addition to the public debt, it is hoped by the Trustees that private liberality may make good the needs of the library."

Mr. Austin's bill is said to meet the views of Mayor Strong. It authorizes the Controller of the city, on the authority of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to sell the stock of the city to the amount named, bearing interest at not exceeding 4 per cent., to be free from taxation and redeemable in forty years.

It contains this provision: "Said stock shall provide for the payment of principal and interest in the gold coin of the United States." The stock shall not be sold at less than par.

The bill has the necessary provisions with reference to clearing away the reservoir, and making contracts for the construction of the building, which is to be under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Parks. This department is authorized to use the material in the reservoir for the new construction if it be available; otherwise to dispose of it as seems best.

HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS.

New Yorkers Ask that a Maximum Be Fixed.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—There was a hearing before the Assembly Committee on Cities to-day on Assemblyman Austin's measure regulating the height and fire-proof requisites of buildings in New York City. J. W. Gerard, Jr., representing the Lorillard and other estates of New York; Richard Deeves, and Capt. Leo, builders of New York, appeared in favor of the measure.

Mr. Deeves addressed the committee at length and urged that it was time to draw a line as to building heights in New York City. There was the utmost danger at present from fire in all tall buildings, and that danger was growing. The Board of Trade and Transportation, of which he was a member, had considered the matter fully at several sessions. It was deemed only prudent that buildings should be restricted to a maximum height of 200 feet, and that every precaution should be taken to make that height a permanent limit. In cases where buildings were erected higher than 125 feet it had been declared by Fire Chief Bonner of New York City that his department could not guarantee to successfully cope with fires that might arise. On this account it was recommended that between the heights of 125 and 137 feet an outside pipe with a sprinkler reaching over the roof should be provided, and for heights over 137 feet a separate fire-proof staircase.

Capt. Leo favored the reduction of the maximum height without extra fire precautions to 85 feet, and also modifications making some distinction between ordinary tenement houses and high-class flats.

Chairman Austin stated that in view of the fact that neither Superintendent of Buildings Constable nor Fire Chief Bonner was able to be present to-day he thought it best to give a special hearing to this and all similar bills affecting the building interests on Wednesday, Feb. 24, and the committee so decided.

ADIRONDACK PRESERVATION.

Proposition to Submit the Question of Purchase to the People.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—One proposition looking to the purchase of the Adirondack forest by the State which is receiving the attention of Gov. Black and others who are interested is this: "Shall this Legislature take action submitting to popular vote the question of raising $2,000,000 to purchase forest lands?"

Under the Constitution money for any unusual purpose may not be raised in excess of $1,000,000 unless the people shall so decide by a majority vote at a general election. Gov. Black is deeply interested in the preservation of the forest. He is not committed on the question of submitting the two-million-dollar proposition to the people, but will give it consideration.

Druggists' Liquor Tax to be Reduced.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Druggists from all over the State were here to-day, urging a reduction in the tax imposed on druggists under the Raines law. Senator Raines asked them to prepare an amendment to the Raines law, and Senator Higgins said he thought there was no doubt that the Senate Excise Committee would report it favorably. The druggists want the tax reduced about one-half.

Vesey Street Obstructions Still Stand.

Argument was postponed yesterday for the third time on the application for a mandamus to compel the removal of the sidewalk obstructions from Vesey Street. When the case was called before Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, notice was received that Assistant Corporation Counsel Sterling, who has the matter in charge, is confined to his home with intermittent fever. Justice Beekman said there had been postponements enough and set the hearing peremptorily for Tuesday.

STOCKBRIDGE INDIAN CLAIMS.

The State Asked to Pay Descendants $29,000 for Lands.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff to-day received a communication from a committee of the Stockbridge Indians, in Wisconsin, in which they give the amount of their claim against this State for lands as $29,130.41. The Lieutenant Governor turned the communication over to the Senate Committee on Finance.

The signers are John P. Hendricks, George Gardner, William Butler, and John R. Butler, who say they are the direct descendants of the Indians who signed the treaties of 1821 and 1822, by which this State acquired the Indian lands. They say that in 1848 the amount due them was $79,130.41, of which $10,000 was paid in 1848; $30,000 in 1850, and $10,000 in 1862. They now ask the balance, with interest.

Mr. Woodruff's Second Dinner.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The second of the series of dinners tendered by Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff to the Senators, Kings County Assemblymen, and State officials was given at his residence here to-night. The guests included Senator Grady, Mr. William Barnes, Jr., Senator Higbie, Assemblyman Hughes, Assemblyman Knaup, Senator Humphrey, Col. W. M. Griffith, Col. Selden E. Marvin, Jr., Z. T. Lincoln, Senator Johnson, Senator Featherson, Assemblyman French, Senator Foley, Senator Ford, Senator Guy, Senator Harrison, Senator Gallagher, Assemblyman Marshall, George W. Aldridge, and Senator Higgins.

Twins in Size, Shape and Activity.

This is what those important little organs, the kidneys, are when healthy. In disorder they may differ in all three particulars. Disease usually destroys them successively, not simultaneously, and one may be active while the other is semi-paralyzed. Give to both a healthful impulse, without exciting them, with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which forestalls such dreadful maladies as Bright's disease and diabetes. Use the Bitters, also, for malarial, bilious, rheumatic, nervous, bowel, and kidney trouble.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Delightful Designs.
Dining Tables from $10-$350.

THE WORLD'S BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Hunyadi János

„It is the laxative against Constipation and Congestions."

(Dr. E. Monin, Paris.)

CAUTION: None genuine without the signature of the firm „Andreas Saxlehner" on the label.

ARTHUR DUESTROW HANGED.

The Wealthy Murderer of His Wife and Child Pays the Last Penalty.

UNION, Mo., Feb. 16.—Arthur Duestrow, a wealthy citizen of St. Louis, was executed to-day for the murder of his wife and little son in that city Feb. 13, 1894. At the time of the murders he was a medical student.

Duestrow lived at 1,724 South Compton Street, St. Louis. The day of the murders he spent several hours in company with a woman of unsavory reputation, and went direct from her to his home in a sleigh, having an engagement to take his wife out for a drive. As he came up to the door Mrs. for a drive. Five minutes later he had shot both wife and child. The child died at once, but Mrs. Duestrow lingered unconscious for four days.

From the day of the tragedy until the drop fell to-day a notable legal battle has been fought by Duestrow's attorneys to save their client from the gallows. Ex-Gov. Charles P. Johnson, the leading criminal attorney of Missouri, was principal counsel for the defense. He called to his aid a corps of lawyers, medical experts, and specialists on mental diseases, and set up a plea of insanity. There have been five continuances, one mistrial, one appeal, and one change of venue in the case.

The first hearing was a mistrial, the jury disagreeing. Before Judge Hirzel of Franklin County Duestrow was convicted, on Feb. 2, 1896, and sentenced to death. Every artifice known to legal warfare was then resorted to, and the life of the condemned was prolonged another year. His income of $10,000 a year, bequeathed by his father, was exhausted every year, and is now largely anticipated. The case attracted wide attention, and has established many precedents by court rulings upon insanity pleas in defense.

Duestrow feigned insanity from the time of the murders until his death. The last few months of his life he persisted in calling himself "Gen. Brandenburg," and his last words, spoken on the gallows, were to the effect that he was not Duestrow, but Brandenburg. Speaking in a whisper, he said:

"I wish to say that a big mistake is being made here. I am Gen. Brandenburg of the United States Army. I am not the man whom you accuse. I am not a murderer of a woman and a child. I now stand before you, Sir, bound and tied, a criminal, but I am innocent of any crime. I go at peace with my Lord. I want you to say that I thank my attorney, ex-Gov. Johnson of St. Louis, for what he has done for me."

The condemned man hesitated, as if about to talk more, but at a signal the black cap was placed over his head, and he immediately was put to death.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Thirty-four Successful Candidates for New York Court Clerkships.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—As a result of the recent State civil service examination for record clerks in the courts of New York city and County, at salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,800, thirty-four passed and fourteen failed. The following were the successful ones, in the order of their standing:

J. Castree Williams, New York City; W. D. Ives, Albany; David Rothschild, Daniel P. Sullivan, Eugene W. Hyde, Lawrence V. Conover, Martin O. Galvin, all of New York; James M. McNamara, Brooklyn; Alfred N. Fuller, New York City; Charles J. Levy, New York City; G. Theodore Berger, Brooklyn; E. C. Lichtenstein, Brooklyn; Thomas Lee Gill, Brooklyn; Russ B. Walworth, Mount Kisco, N. Y.; Francis J. Kirkham, Brooklyn; Lynn W. Thompson, New York City; Edward N. Webber, New York City; Jeremiah J. Fahey, New York City; John H. Callaghan, Brooklyn; Max Gross, New York City; P. J. McElroy, New York City; Oscar Wuerz, New York City; Francis M. Crown, Brooklyn; Richard J. Burke, Brooklyn; Jacob Klalber, Jr., New York City; John A. Griffin, Brooklyn; Robert L. Bond, Brooklyn; George B. Houston, Brooklyn; Rudolph Staudinger, Brooklyn; George A. Raupt, New York City; Edward F. Quirk, New York City; George A. Corprew, Brooklyn; Isaac Miller, Brooklyn; John P. Welckum, Brooklyn.

Killed His Wife's Betrayer.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—A. G. Wetherford of Memphis was arrested this morning by detectives on the arrival of the steamship Suldal here. The arrest was made on a telegram from Nicaragua, stating that Wetherford was wanted for the murder of Charles Brown in that country. Wetherford, after his arrest here, made a confession. He said that, having discovered that Brown and his wife were behaving improperly, he confronted Brown and killed him. Mrs. Wetherford was a Miss Haymond of Wisconsin. She married Wetherford in 1893.

Battleship Texas at Galveston.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 16.—The battleship Texas arrived here this morning. Her run from New York was at the rate of twelve and a half knots an hour. She consumed 600 tons of coal on the trip. Her officers are much pleased with her performance, and say she is as fine a ship as there is in the navy. The presentation of the silver service which the Texas has come here to receive will take place Friday.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			P. M.
Sun rises.	6:50	Sun sets.	5:37
Moon rises.	..		

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook.	7:22	Gov. Is'd.	7:44	H. Gate.	9:33
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook.	7:53	Gov. Is'd.	8:12	H. Gate.	10:01

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Dalecarlia, Pernambuco	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orl'ns.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool.	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, St. Kitts.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, South'pton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, A'tw'p.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zaandam, Rott'dam.	.....	8:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 18.

City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Lucia, Trinidad, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, H'mb'g	.....	7:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 19.

Alene, Jamaica, &c.	.....	10:00 A. M.
Algonquin, Cha'ston.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Andes, Halifax	.....	12:00 M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Themis, Puerto Rico.	.....	2:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 20.

Hevelius, Pern'buco.	8:00 A. M.	.....
Holstein, A'x C'yes, &c.	10:00 A. M.	.....
Irrawady, Grenada.	12:00 M.	.....
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Senator Chandler Speaks for Three Hours on Bimetallism, and Arouses Mr. Pettigrew.

THE BANKRUPTCY MEASURE.

Mr. Hoar Pleads for Action—The House Refuses to Pass a Pension Bill over the President's Veto —The Anti-Scalping Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Senator Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) spoke for three hours to-day in support of his resolution, declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that the United States should not permanently acquiesce in the single gold standard. He attributed the fall of values in this and other countries for the last twenty years to the progressive steps in the demonetization of silver, and estimated the depreciation of property in the United States since the census of 1890, when it was given at $15,000,000,000, at 35 per cent.

"To the system of bimetallism from which we departed," he said, "we must return; and I trust that we are already on the road."

Mr. Chandler quoted Senator Sherman's speech on silver in 1876, in which it was said that nothing but the act of God could prevent the use of both gold and silver among the nations of mankind; and he facetiously anticipated the aid which Mr. Sherman would give to the cause of bimetallism as the leader of the new Administration. He declared his belief that the new Administration would by wise designs and virtuous deeds prolong indefinitely the ascendency of the Republican Party, but said that if it contented itself with seizing and enjoying the spoils of office, treating bimetallism as a "juggling humbug," the tide of political battle would be once more turned against the Republicans, and they would soon exchange places with their now sore, bleeding, and prostrate foes.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Chandler referred to the position of Mr. Pettigrew, (Sil., S. D.,) speaking of his attending the Republican State Convention of South Dakota, accepting his own election as delegate to the St. Louis Republican National Convention, promising to abide by the decision of that convention, and then repudiating that convention. He characterized the course of Mr. Pettigrew as having stamped him as "a hopeless silver monometallist."

Mr. Pettigrew asked him whether that was his [Mr. Chandler's] own statement, or was a quotation.

Mr. Chandler replied that his statement was derived from the newspapers of the day.

"I brand that statement," Mr. Pettigrew exclaimed, "as absolutely, unqualifiedly false in every particular. I made this same denial in the Senate before the St. Louis Convention, and it was published in The Record, so that the Senator has no excuse for repeating the statement in his speech to-day."

"The Senator says the statement is absolutely false," Mr. Chandler repeated. "Therefore I understand him to say that he did not attend the South Dakota Republican Convention, did not accept his election as a delegate to the St. Louis Convention, and did not declare that he would obey the instructions of the State Convention."

"I say," Mr. Pettigrew returned, "that your statement, in the whole and the purpose which you intend to convey, is entirely and absolutely false."

Mr. Pettigrew, continuing, said: "The South Dakota Convention did not declare for 'sound money.' If it had, it would not have declared for gold. It simply declared that it would refer the question of bimetallism to the St. Louis Convention. But it made no declaration in favor of what is wrongfully called 'sound money.'"

No action was taken on the resolution, which went back to the Vice President's table.

The Senate bill for promoting Capt. William Tindale, United States Army, retired list, to the rank of Major, was passed.

The Bankruptcy bill was taken up, and Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) in charge of it, explained and advocated it. He estimated the number of bankrupts in the United States at 500,000. He thought it would be a great pity if that 500,000 of bankrupts were to have to go on, in sorrow and despair, for the rest of their lives, because Congress had not skill enough to frame a measure which would accomplish a result desired by every humane man.

In the course of his explanation of the substitute reported from the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Hoar said that the "voluntary" provisions of the bill could be resorted to by farmers, wage earners, and such persons, while the "involuntary" proceedings would apply to merchants, traders, and manufacturers.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio,) gave notice that he would move to go into executive session Thursday on the arbitration treaty, and that he hoped then to get final action on it.

PRESIDENT'S VETO SUSTAINED

A Pension Bill Defeated and a Number Passed by the House—Jurisdiction of Patent Infringement Cases.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—In the House to-day, Mr. Coffin (Rep., Md.,) moved to pass over the President's veto the bill to pension at $30 a month the widow of Peter H. Allabach, a veteran of the Mexican war, who, in the latter years of his life, was Chief of the Capitol police.

Mr. Loud, (Rep., Cal.,) in antagonizing the proposed passage of the bill over the veto, declared his belief that it was futile to attempt to stop the House "in its mad career." He asserted that the services of Allabach were neither conspicuous nor gallant.

The vote resulted: Yeas, 115; nays, 79; two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the bill failed to pass over the veto.

Various House pension bills, with Senate amendments, were laid before the House, and the Senate amendments agreed to.

The House passed the bill to regulate and make uniform the jurisdiction of United States Circuit Courts in cases brought for the infringement of letters patent. It gives jurisdiction to the courts in the circuits where the defendant lives, or where he may have committed acts of infringement, or has established business.

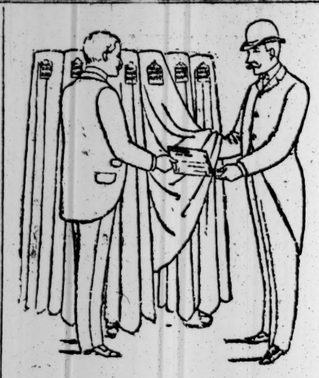
A motion to adjourn was defeated. It was determined to vacate the order made yesterday for a session to-night, and take up private pension bills. Thirty-five bills were considered, about twenty-five of them being passed. Among the beneficiaries were the widow of Brevet Major Gen. S. A. Duncan, at $50 a month; Wesley A. Fletcher, $30 a month; the widow of Col. Rene A. De Russy, $50 a month; Grotius N. Odell of Colorado, $72 a month; the widow of Brig. Gen. Charles A. Heckman, $50 a month, and the widow of Brig. Gen. William Vandiver, $50 a month.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Mr. Quigg Fears One Might Interfere with McKinley's Policy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures has agreed to take a vote Saturday on the Senate bill providing for the appointment of United States delegates to an international monetary conference. Further arguments will be heard before the vote is taken.

In the course of the hearing to-day Representative Quigg (Rep., N. Y.,) opposed the proposition of a monetary conference. President-elect McKinley, he said, probably had a policy of his own, and he should not be handicapped by the passage of a measure of this kind. It was a measure which had been passed by the Senate, a body which has rejected every Republican measure sent to it at this Congress. The proceedings of such a conference might disturb business



We want to make customers, and know of no better way than what we are doing—almost giving goods away.

Suit to order, of our standard quality, $12.50. Trousers, $3.50. Overcoat, silk or wool lined, $14.00.

We give you present and future protection, by a year's guarantee, or money back!

SAMPLES MAILED FREE.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th St.

again and hinder the new tariff bill in restoring prosperity.

THE ANTI-SCALPING BILL.

Material Amendments by the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Anti-Scalping bill was reported to the Senate this morning with several material amendments, none of which, however, has been antagonized by the railroad companies.

The bill as amended makes it unlawful for any one to sell railroad tickets except persons authorized by the railroad companies by proper certificates so to do. A single exception permits the purchaser of a ticket in good faith, for personal use in the prosecution of a journey, to sell the ticket he has purchased.

The original bill provides that railroad companies shall redeem, upon presentation at the general office of the road issuing a ticket, any part of such ticket as may be unused by the purchaser at a rate equal to the difference between the rate paid for the whole ticket and the cost of a ticket of the same class between the points for which it was actually used. An amendment made to this requires the railroad companies to redeem the whole ticket in like manner in the event that the purchaser should be unable to use it.

Another provision for the protection of brokers who may have a stock of tickets on hand, requires all roads to redeem every legal ticket outstanding within thirty days after the passage of the act. The forging of railroad tickets is made a felony, punishable by a fine of not more than $3,000 for each offense and imprisonment for not more than two years.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 16.—The Louisville Board of Trade, after an animated discussion to-day, by a close vote decided to indorse the Sherman Anti-Scalping bill, and sent telegrams accordingly to Louisville's Representatives in Congress. The Commercial Club will act on the bill to-morrow.

REMOVAL OF WRECKS.

Bill to Protect Navigable Waters of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—A compilation of the general laws relating to the maintenance, preservation, and protection of navigable waters of the United States, made by the Chief Engineers of the army, was sent to the House to-day by Secretary Lamont, together with the draft of a proposed law to dispose of wrecked and derelict vessels.

The draft provides that whenever the navigation of any river, lake, harbor, sound, bay, channel, or other navigable water is obstructed or endangered by any sunken vessel for a period of thirty days or more, the obstructions shall be broken up, removed, sold, or otherwise disposed of, as the Secretary of War may direct, without liability for damages.

TO DESTROY OPIUM SEIZED.

The Senate Committee Objects to the Sale of the Stuff.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—If the recommendations of the Senate Committee on Finance are agreed to, the Government will not enter into the business of selling domestic smoking opium that has been seized by Internal Revenue Collectors.

The Collectors on the Pacific coast have in their possession several thousand five-tael cans of this stuff, but under the law there is no way of disposing of it at a price less than the import duty thereon. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has asked for authority to sell it to the highest bidder, so that the Government may be reimbursed for the cost of capturing it.

The House passed a bill granting this authority, but the Senate Committee to-day struck out the House provision and substituted another, which compels the revenue officials to destroy the stuff whenever captured. The committee was actuated by the belief that the United States ought not to be a party to the distribution of smoking opium in any manner whatever.

Gen. Tichenor Sent to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Gen. George C. Tichenor, of the Board of General Appraisers at New York, has been detailed to Washington temporarily, to act as tariff expert to the Ways and Means Committee in the preparation of the new tariff bill. Gen. Tichenor has served on the Board of General Appraisers for the past six years, four years as President, and prior to that was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of tariff matters.

New Revenue Cutter for New York.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Senator Frye to-day proposed an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, providing for the retirement at the age limit of officers of the revenue cutter service on three-quarters pay. Another amendment offered by Mr. Frye appropriates $200,000 for a revenue cutter for service on the Atlantic coast, to be stationed at New York.

Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The President has approved these acts:

Authorizing the payment of mileage to Steamboat Inspectors.

For the appointment of a member of the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home to succeed George L. Beal, deceased.

Permitting the use of Pocock Island bridge by a street railway company.

Granting right of way through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma to the Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railroad Company, and through the Gila Indian Reservation to the Hudson Reservoir and Canal Company.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations of New Jersey Postmasters: William Gill, Rockaway; H. J. Kohlhaas, Paterson; R. Howard Thorn, Ocean City; C. H. Pierson, Bridgeton; J. W. Goddard, Bayonne; Michael A. Devine, Atlantic City; C. W. Scott, Kramer Hill; J. J. Davidson, Swedesborough.

The Senate also confirmed the nomination of Lieut. John M. Carson, Jr., to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Surprise Caused by the Naming of Francis B. Sands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Francis B. Sands of the District of Columbia to be a Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

This nomination caused surprise in Washington. Mr. Sands is a resident of Washington, is a son of the late Admiral Sands, a lawyer by profession, and little is known of him beyond that he has been considerably about the lobbies of Congress of late years, and has all along been identified as a friend of ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney and of Secretary Lamont.

Other nominations made to-day by the President were as follows:

Col. G. H. Weeks, Assistant Quartermaster General, to be Brigadier General and Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Col. J. G. C. Lee, Deputy Quartermaster General, to be Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General.

Major J. M. Marshall, Quartermaster, to be Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster General.

Capt. J. W. Pullman, Assistant Quartermaster, to be Major and Quartermaster.

Lieut. A. M. Palmer to be a Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer S. M. Rock of Pennsylvania to be a Second Assistant Engineer in the Revenue Cutter Service.

"OUIDA" ON IMMIGRATION.

She Makes a Plea to Secretary Olney for the Illiterate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Under date of Jan. 30, Louise de la Ramée, the novelist, better known under her nom de plume of "Ouida," addressed the following letter to Secretary Olney relative to the Immigration bill, the conference report on which measure will come before the Senate to-morrow for final action:

Sir: Will you pardon my addressing you concerning the bill which I see is before Congress, in intent to exclude emigrants who cannot read? If you exclude Italians who cannot read, you will lose the best and most laborious part of the population, and you will admit the trash of cities. It is not a test which can be properly applied to Italians, or, indeed, to any populace. Why should you suppose the power to spell out the crimes recorded in cheap newspapers is any guarantee for either virtue or intelligence?

In Italy the peasantry are almost entirely illiterate; yet they are the only class which can give immigrants of any value. I have had many men in my employ; I have invariably found those who could not read ten times more industrious, temperate, intelligent, and honest than those corrupted by the trumpery "education" in schools. I have had for twenty years an old man, (who has been what is called the odd man in England,) and he can be sent with fifty commissions to purchase objects, detailed to him only orally, and he will execute these commissions with no single error either of oblivion or of payment. Such a man you would turn from your shores; while you would receive the youth corrupted, emasculated, diseased through cheap journalism, bad tobacco, and the enforced physical idleness of the schools. I beg you to allow me to remain, obediently yours,

OUIDA.

A DECISION TO BE CONSTRUED.

Judge Wallace's Ruling Regarding the Relanding of Liquors.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Attorney General Harmon has been asked by the Treasury Department to construe a recent opinion of Judge Wallace of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, who recently decided that liquors made in the United States and exported cannot be "relanded."

The question turns on the word "relanded," as contained in the law. It has been the uniform custom of the Treasury Department to permit liquors exported to be reimported at will. There are now said to be stored abroad 300,000 gallons of American whisky, which were sent out of the country when the tax was 90 cents a gallon instead of $1.10 as now, and which it was the intention of the owners to reimport. Should Judge Wallace's decision be held to be good law, it will necessitate a reversal of the former policy of the Treasury Department, and, it is claimed, will work hardships to many owners who have liquor now stored abroad.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

A Belief that President Cleveland Will Veto It, if Passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—President Cleveland will, it is believed, veto the Sundry Civil bill passed by the House under suspension of the rules.

It carries $50,000,000 in its present form, and there is a movement in the Senate to add as an amendment the "Free Homes" bill, which involves $38,000,000 more, and is particularly distasteful to President Cleveland.

The Sundry Civil bill is being roundly denounced on all hands as an extravagant measure. It carries appropriations for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1897, and if it fails to become a law at the hands of this Congress, it will be necessary for the extra session to pass such a bill.

Postal Revenues Decreasing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Postmaster General Wilson to-day gave out a statement showing the gross postal receipts of the thirty largest Post Offices for the month of January, 1897, as compared with those of the same period of 1896. The total receipts for January, 1897, were $2,839,911, and for January, 1896, $2,964,384, a net decrease of $14,443. The eight largest offices, including New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, San Francisco, Cincinnati, and Brooklyn, showed a decrease of receipts. Only nine of the thirty offices show an increase. They are Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, Washington, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Providence, Albany, and Newark.

Old Documents That Were Stolen.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Chief Hazen of the Treasury Secret Service received to-day from his officers in New York 350 separate letters, documents, commissions, land patents, old English warrants, &c., which, it is alleged, were stolen by young Turner from the United States Congressional Library. These papers are yellow with age and very valuable. Some date far beyond 1700, and contain the autographs of King George II. of England, of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Livingston, of British Prime Ministers, and others distinguished in their generations in politics.

Notes from Evelyn College.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 16.—Among the new courses offered for the opening term at Evelyn College as a senior elective is that of Prof. Bliss Perry in aesthetic criticism. This will be especially interesting to the students of literature.

Dr. S. S. Orris, Ewing Professor of Greek Language and Literature in Princeton University, will take up Dr. McIlvaine's work in Greek. The sophomore class will read with him the "Prometheus" of Aeschylus.

In response to an address by Prof. A. T. Ormond to the undergraduates, the Evelyn Undergraduate Association was organized Feb. 9, for the purpose of promoting the interests of the college.

Nervous? TRY VIN MARIANI (MARIANI WINE) The Ideal French Tonic FOR BODY AND BRAIN

Since 1863, Endorsed by Medical Faculty

immediate lasting efficacious agreeable

CAUGHT IN A FIELD OF ICE.

STEAMSHIP HELD A PRISONER FOR THREE DAYS.

The Beechdene Was Carried 150 Miles South Before She Was Able to Extricate Herself—She Was Badly Strained.

Ill luck beset the British steamship Beechdene throughout a long voyage from Hamburg and Newcastle, which ended in this port yesterday. A three days' tussle with field ice gave her the blunted nose she poked into the harbor, and a fore peak which was filled with water weighted down the head and gave her a dejected appearance.

She left Hamburg on the afternoon of Jan. 16, and while steaming down the river escaped collision with another ship, only to run her own nose into the mud. The other vessel was the steamship Dartmoor, which cleared the Beechdene, only to run down the steamship Abana. The Beechdene got off the bottom an hour later, and at 5 P. M. went on again for three hours. At 6 next morning she found the mud again, and it took three hours more to get away from it. She anchored at Cuxhaven that night, and next morning got under way, despite the fog, which continued in all four days.

Before she was clear of the river the two compartments between the forepeak and the amidship bulkhead were taking in water between the plates, but as the pumps sufficed to keep her clear she came along over the ocean without making repairs, sailing Jan. 24.

Her troubles had only begun. Gales came out of the west and northwest and bowled around to the north and high seas and cross seas dangled her about, seriously threatening the already over-strained rivets. She labored bravely on, however, Capt. Sandal picking out a course unusually far to the north and shorter than a more southerly one. It availed not, however, as a time-saver, for on Feb. 6 the Beechdene was confronted with a field of ice that stretched further north, west and south than the eye could reach. It seemed so innocent that Capt. Sandal decided to go through it. The Captain now says that the field must have stretched 300 miles to the north, 300 miles to the south, and 60 or 70 miles to the west, and his only wonder is that the ice didn't go through her. As it was, they went together in a southerly direction, or rather the direction of the ice was to the southeast, and the steamer's progress was westerly by steam and southerly by ice. At any rate she came out of it 150 miles due south of the point at which she met it.

The vessel entered the ice in latitude 48 degrees 10 minutes north and longitude 49 degrees 50 minutes west, or about 150 miles east by north of St. John's, New Foundland. It was soon evident that no ordinary field ice had been encountered. The cakes were thick and some as large as the vessel. There was no turning around nor backing, and little going ahead. Off to the south were hummocks of ice that looked like small icebergs. Around about the ice cakes crashed together, piled themselves, and crunched against the vessel's side, grinding and creaking and pressing hard the plates. At times it was possible to forge ahead for three or four hours, and then the ship would be brought to a standstill and held for hours.

One of the boilers began to leak and that added to the anxiety of the twenty-five men who composed the crew. A double lookout was kept, watching closely for a lead, and finally one was found that took her clear, but not till her bow plates had been dented and the water had filled the forepeak.

Capt. Sandal reported seeing two other vessels far to the south, one in latitude 45 degrees 17 minutes, longitude 48 degrees 46 minutes, and the other in latitude 44 degrees 50 minutes, longitude 49 degrees. He could not make them out, but they seemed to be in bad shape.

Bad weather was met after the ice experience, and as the Beechdene was down by the head the seas swept over her, and at times it looked as though she would be overwhelmed.

The cargo of sugar and potash was partly ruined by the water. When it has been discharged the vessel will go into dry dock.

Vessels arriving during the past month have reported passing ice packs. There is a great deal of it as far south as 200 miles this side the Banks, and in the track of transatlantic steamers.

LIEUT. SNYDER LOST COURAGE.

Miss Florence Robinson Is Suing Him for Breach of Promise.

Miss Florence Robinson's $25,000 breach of promise suit against Philip Snyder, a Lieutenant in the Thirteenth Regiment, and member of a wealthy Flatbush family, began yesterday in Brooklyn before Justice Osborne and a jury. Miss Robinson lives on Atlantic Avenue. She cried at times while giving her testimony.

Miss Robinson said that she met Snyder at a fireman's ball in Flatbush, in 1893, and on Christmas Day, 1894, they became engaged. She was cashier in Degenhardt's grocery, and Snyder was in the hardware business a few doors beyond, and came to see her two or three times a day.

"After we were engaged," continued the witness, "he objected to my having a bicycle, because he thought I might go out with some one else. He objected to my going to Sunday school or having girl friends because he was afraid I might meet some one who would take me away from him." Miss Robinson also said that Snyder had told her that he expected to be taken into the firm; that he had money in bank, and was owner of considerable property in Vanderveer Park, where his people live. She had spent about $100 of her own money in preparing for her trousseau. Snyder suggested that they live in a flat over the store. "I consented," said Miss Robinson, "and we bought furniture for the flat, all ready to go into after our marriage."

A week before the wedding Snyder came to the Robinson homestead and said he would have to postpone the wedding, as his clothes were not ready. A few days later Mrs. Snyder and her daughter visited the Robinsons, and there was a scene. Snyder appeared to be down-hearted after that, and told her that his salary was only $10 a week, and he could not marry on such a sum, and when she said, encouragingly, "Never mind the money," he replied that "he would not break his mother's heart for anything." The witness said she then asked what was to be done with the furniture, and he answered: "Sell it and buy a bicycle."

Many letters from Snyder to Miss Robinson, showing the affectionate nature of their relations up to and after the time of Mrs. Snyder's visit to the Robinsons, were put in evidence. The trial was continued.

Heavy Mortgage Recorded.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 16.—The New Jersey Zinc Company recorded in the County Register's office to-day a mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York for $1,700,000. The mortgage is given to secure the payment of bonds redeemable in twenty years, which are payable in gold, with 5 per cent. interest. It covers all the property of the zinc company in the United States.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Attractive Novelties.

Nest Tables $10.

RAPID TRANSIT TO BATTERY.

PROPERTY OWNERS IN LOWER BROADWAY ASK IT.

A Petition to the Commissioners to Modify Their Plans Making the City Hall the Southern Terminus of the Proposed Road.

Many of the property owners on Lower Broadway are alarmed at the statement published a few days ago, that the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners had decided on Park Row for the southern terminus of the proposed underground railway route. They say if the city is to have rapid transit they are entitled to share in the advantages, and that the Battery is the logical terminus, as it would afford equal advantages to the residents of Brooklyn and of Staten Island.

The probable effect of making Park Row the terminus, they argue, aside from the question of personal inconvenience, would be gradually to shift the centre of business to the neighborhood of the City Hall, striking a serious blow at property and rental values throughout the entire lower section of the city.

An informal committee, composed of representatives of the Produce Exchange, the Bowling Green offices, the National Park Bank, the American Surety Company, and the Equitable Life Assurance Society, have been circulating a petition requesting the Rapid Transit Commissioners to extend the road to the Battery. The committee conferred with experts, and after examination of the Commissioners' plans and consideration of the engineering difficulties, was satisfied that the proposed route could in no way injure the foundations of buildings along the line.

The Commissioners stated that the extension would be included in their scheme if the necessary number of requests from property owners was obtained.

The committee explained to the owners that by signing the petition they in no way waived any claims for damages resulting from improper or negligent construction of the road, but simply indicated that their welfare and rights should be looked after.

Among the property so far signed for are: Produce Exchange, 2 to 8 Broadway; Mutual Life Insurance Company, 140 to 146 Broadway; National Park Bank, 214 and 216 Broadway; American Express Company, 128 to 152 Broadway; Equitable Life Assurance Society, 108 to 124 Broadway; American Surety Company, 100 to 106 Broadway; Bowling Green offices, 5 to 11 Broadway; Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, 150 Broadway; O. B. Potter estate, 69 to 73 Broadway; 63 and 65 Broadway, 200 Broadway, 70 Broadway, 72 and 74 Broadway, 160 to 164 Broadway, 168 to 172 Broadway; Adams Express Company, 54 and 56 Broadway; 139 Broadway, Washington Building, 1 and 3 Broadway; Hudson Building, 32 to 36 Broadway; 176 and 178 Broadway, Niagara Fire Insurance Company, 135 and 137 Broadway.

The committee announces that the signers include nearly half of the property owners concerned, and if vigorous and prompt action is taken the desired modification of the proposed plans can be secured.

REPORT ON RAPID TRANSIT.

The Aldermen to Consider the New Plans for an Underground Route.

The Rapid Transit Commission has prepared a report of its deliberations since its first plans were vetoed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and will present it at the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen. The Commissioners say that those parts of the original plans which were objected to by the Justices have been eliminated and the road as now proposed can be built for $33,000,000, which is $22,000,000 below the statutory limit of $55,000,000. No part of Broadway south of Forty-second Street is to be taken, and no part of the entire route involves elements unusual in engineering. The road is to be in tunnel, except for a distance of about 2,800 feet at Manhattan Valley and at the extreme northern portion of the route where the streets will be crossed by viaducts.

On the west side, the up-town terminus is to be about two and one-half miles north of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, and on the east side nearly four miles north and east of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street. The plans do not calculate on any portion of the road going south of the City Hall. The railway is to be placed as near the surface as the street conditions permit, and passengers will reach the station platforms by short stairways.

RAN AWAY AND WERE MARRIED

Forgiveness of the Bride's Father Asked by Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Mr. Robert Howell Groner, son of Gen. V. D. Groner of Norfolk, Va., and Miss Mary Carter Pace, daughter of Mr. James B. Pace, the bank President, of Richmond, Va., were married here last evening by the Rev. Dr. Elliott. The young couple have been lovers for some time, and yesterday they met at Petersburg and took a train for Washington. Immediately after the marriage the young couple took apartments at the Shoreham, and Mr. Pace was notified by telegraph and his forgiveness asked.

They are still awaiting a reply from Mr. Pace before deciding on their future movements.

THE WHEAT MARKET BREAKS.

Sudden Loss of the Advance Gained Three Days Ago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—This morning the wheat market broke 2¼ cents from the high point of yesterday, 75⅝c. This landed the May price at 73⅝c, the lowest point since the extreme cold weather of Jan. 23, when the market rallied into the eighties for a day or two.

Yesterday higher cables helped wheat. Prospects of foreign conflict helped wheat. This morning it was different. The English market acted as if there might not be a cannon fired in Europe for the next century, and as if every exporting country in the world had supplied double allowance for the week past.

Wheat closed with a little better support, with May price at 74c. July sold at 70c, and closed at 70¼c. The loss for the day was 1c to 1¼c.

FAILURES OF TWO BANKS.

Inability to Make Collections the Cause of One Disaster.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 16.—The Merchants' National Bank of Jacksonville closed its doors this morning. John L. Marvin is President, H. T. Baya cashier. On Dec. 30, the date of the last examination, the bank had $100,000 capital; surplus, $12,000; undivided profits, $3,000; it owed other banks $19,700; individual depositors, $190,800; and borrowed money, $52,900.

Inability to make collections is assigned as the cause of the failure.

BLACKFOOT, Idaho, Feb. 16.—On application of the principal owners of the banking house of C. Bunting & Co. yesterday, it was placed in the hands of a receiver. The liabilities are estimated at $200,000, and the assets will probably be sufficient to pay depositors.

WOULD HASTEN CITY WORK

Joint Committee of the Social Reform Club Calls on Two Officials.

URGE EARLY IMPROVEMENTS.

They Represented the Central Labor Union in Behalf of the Unemployed—Undertakings Placed with Contractors.

The joint committee of the Social Reform Club and of the Central Labor Union, on behalf of the unemployed, called yesterday on two city officials to urge them to begin work at once, or as early as possible, on all city improvements in their departments for which money has been appropriated.

There were present on the committee ex-Assemblyman Ernest H. Crosby, Commander Booth-Tucker, J. B. Reynolds of the University Settlement, Dr. Jane Robbins of the College Settlement, Dr. D. F. Spahr, Moses Oppenheimer, Daniel Harris, B. J. Hawkes, John Bogert, John F. Mahr, and George B. Tombleson.

The first visit was to the Department of Charities. The party was taken into the office of President Croft, who told the committee that the work for which his department had appropriations had been delayed from June because of the necessary formalities.

"The amount of $200,000 was appropriated three years ago to rebuild Gouverneur Hospital," remarked Mr. Oppenheimer.

"Oh, that is in the hands of the Sinking Fund Commissioners," replied Mr. Croft.

The committee next went to Commissioner Robert J. Wright of the Department of Correction. Mr. Crosby said he understood that the department had $800,000 for buildings and improvements, and the committee would urge him to give workmen employment as soon as possible.

Mr. Wright said he had several plans of architects, but there were disagreements which caused delays. The sum of $225,000 was appropriated for a wing of the city prison and $460,000 for rebuilding the Tombs on the Centre Street side. The total amount for rebuilding and enlarging the Tombs would be $1,200,000, and an additional $500,000 had been asked over the $800,000 already appropriated.

The work at the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island would begin as soon as the frost was out of the ground. All the work, however, continued Mr. Wright, will be done by contractors, and convicts would do the work in the quarries.

The committeemen asked whether the contracts specified that union wages would be paid to the workmen. Mr. Wright replied in the affirmative, and read a clause from one of the contracts, which required that the prevailing rates of wages should be paid to workmen, and that the contractor should not sublet the contract without the consent of the Commissioner.

Mr. Bogert asked whether there was an eight-hour work-day clause in the contract. There was not, and Commissioner Wright directed his Secretary to make a note of it, and insert an eight-hour clause.

"Do you not think that employing labor direct is better than giving out contracts?" asked one of the delegates.

Mr. Wright replied in the affirmative, and added that one could always get labor as cheap in the market as through contractors.

In the evening the Social Reform Club met, and Mr. Crosby, on behalf of the committee, reported the result of its work during the day, and said that the Charities Commissioners' explanation about the delay in the rebuilding of Gouverneur Hospital was not satisfactory, but they could not be blamed for other delays. Mr. Oppenheimer found much fault with the Commissioners.

John D. Kernan read a paper on "Incorporation of Trades Unions." He held that trade unions and trusts were both children of necessity, and of the instinct of self-preservation. Unions would enjoy great advantages if incorporated, he said, but he would not advise them to incorporate under existing laws. They should first get friends of labor to frame suitable laws for them. Edward King disagreed with Mr. Kernan. Other members also took part in the discussion.

THE CASE OF ALBERT CARR.

Aldermen Again Appoint Him a City Surveyor, Despite Mayor's Veto.

A few weeks ago the Board of Aldermen appointed Albert Carr of 30 Whitehall Street a City Surveyor. The Mayor vetoed the resolution, and said that the City Surveyors should only be appointed after a civil service examination. No attempt was made then to pass the resolution over the veto, but yesterday the Aldermanic Committee on Salaries and Offices again reported in favor of the appointment of Mr. Carr. It came in as new matter. Alderman Hall (Rep.) asked what had been done about the Mayor's suggestion about a civil service examination. "Has the committee considered the advisability of putting the City Surveyors under the Civil Service Board?" asked Mr. Hall.

"We have," said Alderman Randall, (Rep.,) who is Chairman of the committee. "We doubt if this board has any power in the premises. Personally, I believe that civil service [sic] is a humbug."

Alderman Hall moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Law. This was lost by a vote of 11 to 6.

Alderman Goodman (Rep.) moved that it be recommitted to the Committee on Salaries and Offices, with instructions to confer with the Counsel to the Corporation. This was lost by a vote of 21 to 5.

While the final vote was being taken on the report Alderman Woodward (Rep.) said that he did not think "the civil service was a practical institution." Twenty-five Aldermen voted in favor of the adoption of the report and 5 against it. Mr. Carr's appointment now goes before the Mayor, and it is thought that he will insist upon a civil service examination and again veto it. Then an effort will be made to pass it over the veto.

Land for the Concourse.

Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday confirmed the report of the Commissioners appointed to appraise the land to be acquired by the city for the grand boulevard and concourse from One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to Mosholu Park. The report relates to the section between One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Walnut Avenue, and the amount awarded is $570,000. The property owners valued the land at over $1,000,000.

And all my days I'll sing the praise of honest Old Crow Rye.

So sing thousands of our best citizens, who have for years used the genuine article to those who have not been thus fortunate. No other brand will take its place. It's reliable, and the best in the world. No other house can bottle Old Crow RYE.

H. B. KIRK & CO.
63 FULTON ST.
ALSO BROADWAY AND 27TH ST.
ESTABLISHED 1853.

WANAMAKER'S

JUST FROM PARIS

Several lines of high-class Paris Novelty Dress Goods that are exclusive—cannot be found elsewhere—are first shown this morning. Many varieties of Barege Grenadines and Lace Etamines are among them.

The rich completeness of our collection of Black Dress Goods can be best understood by the most experienced critics. Merely a list of titles would fill newspaper columns. The beautiful fabrics, original weaves, splendid qualities, and unusual cheapness challenge the attention of shoppers. A matchless stock.

Muscovite. A new wool fabric in black and six popular colors. Ask to see it.

The great volume of our Dress Goods operations gives scope for the very best service to the retail trade of New York. Our groups of the latest goods are interesting. The cordial invitation to examine them is extended equally to all, whether intending purchasers or not.

BEDROOM FURNITURE

Price alone is no criterion of cheapness—trash is dear at any price. You can count on a saving of at least a third on the February offering of Bedroom Suits.

BEDROOM SUITS

Of Oak, 3 pieces; full width bed, carved headboard; dressing bureau, mirror 18x20 in.; enclosed commode, $10.

Of Mahogany, 2 pieces; full width bed, carved headboard; dressing bureau, shaped top and French bevel plate oval mirror 24x30 in.; $22.

Of Curly Birch, 3 pieces; full width bed, carved headboard; dressing bureau, French bevel plate mirror 24x30 in.; combination commode, $26.50.

Over 150 styles of Bedroom Suits, in oak, curly birch, mahogany, bird's-eye maple, and white enamel. Prices, $10 to $295.

CHIFFONIERS

In great variety of styles and all the popular woods. Prices, $4.75 to $95—every one cheap.

METAL BEDSTEADS

We saved money on these. Now the opportunity is yours.

White enamel, with brass trimmings, 3 feet to 4 1-2 feet wide, $7 to $15. A fine quality wire spring attached to each.

Fourth Floor.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

The White Fair has passed into the Muslin Underwear store, and the sales go on. New lots just added are even cheaper than their predecessors.

Corset Covers of cambric, trimmed with embroidery, 18c, 25c, 35c, 50c.

Drawers of muslin, some cambric, trimmed with embroidery, some with lace; others have ruffles, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c.

Gowns of muslin, some cambric, trimmed with embroidery or lace, 38c, 50c, 65c, 75c, $1.

Skirts of muslin, umbrella ruffle, trimmed with embroidery, 50c.

Chemises of muslin, trimmed with embroidery, 40c.

Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

WOMEN'S GLOVES

The Princess May Gloves for women have commanded their own place, and will maintain it. The best real kid Gloves at ONE DOLLAR.

Tenth Street.

VEILINGS

New things in Veilings—a lot of them have just come from Europe. Large dots, small dots—new ways of scattering them. Prices, 20c to $1.50 a yd.

Broadway, Tenth Street.

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

None the less good for being very cheap. English and German fast black cotton and lisle thread Hosiery. 35c the pair, 3 pairs for $1.

Broadway.

MEN'S CLOTHING

Thoroughly up-to-date. A short but expressive description of our Clothing offerings:

PRINCE ALBERT COATS will be in high favor for Spring. An assortment of them here. Made of popular cloths, handsomely finished, that will please the most critical. Moderate prices.

PRINCE ALBERT COATS AND VESTS of fine black thibet. Coat silk faced, Italian cloth lined, double or single breasted Vests; both $20; if Coat is silk lined throughout, $25.

Of the finest imported vicuna, Coats silk lined, double-breasted Vest. Both $35. Extremely nobby.

Second Floor, Ninth Street.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Improved Prospects of the Grand Trunk Road Under New Conditions.

NOW MANAGED IN CANADA.

The New System by General Manager Hays Has Abolished the Deficit Which Has Been Annual Heretofore.

MONTREAL, Feb. 16.—For the first time in the history of the Grand Trunk Railway the traffic returns of that road this year show a surplus.

According to a special cablegram from London, the half-yearly traffic returns of the Grand Trunk system, issued Saturday, show a surplus for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1896, of £39,000, as against a deficit for the same period of 1895 of £33,150, showing an increase in net earnings during the half year of £72,150, or about $360,000.

For the whole year 1896, as compared with 1895, the result has been as follows: The net revenue deficiency for 1895 was £127,233; net revenue deficiency for 1896, £43,062, or a net gain for the year of £84,171. From these figures it will be noticed that there was a deficit during the first half of the past year of £82,000. As, however, the present organization was not completed, as to officers, until about the middle of July last, the returns of the latter half more accurately represent the result of the efforts of Charles M. Hays, the new General Manager.

The cabled report gives the following additional figures: The gross receipts of the road were £2,079,700; the net receipts, £616,100. The Chicago and Grand Trunk part of the system shows a deficiency of £67,500, and the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee part a deficiency of £24,900.

Ever since the first building of the road until Mr. Hays was appointed General Manager, the general policy of the road was entirely dictated from London, and the successive Presidents—all, by the way, titled members of the British nobility—gave very little scope for independent action to the officers in Canada. All this time the road had never paid expenses, and the continuous and ever increasing deficits were the cause of much bitter feeling among the shareholders, and of stormy annual meetings in London. The mistake of attempting to manage in England a railway system operating in Canada and the United States, finally became apparent to the English shareholders, and the present President, Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, has given practically a free hand to General Manager Hays.

Mr. Hays has introduced many changes in both the methods of management of the road and in the personnel of the employes. On this latter score he has been very severely criticised in the Canadian press, and an effort was even made to obtain the interference of the Dominion Government to put a stop to what was declared to be the wholesale importation of Americans to take the places of Canadian employes discharged to make the necessary vacancies. There is no denying that the new General Manager has very largely substituted Americans for Canadians in the employ of the Grand Trunk at the head offices here and at Toronto and other points.

One of the things attained under the new management is the establishment of friendly relations with the Canadian Pacific. The two roads now in a great many ways, and each saves money by their mutual traffic arrangements.

Among a number of improvements which are contemplated, in addition to those already effected and under way, is the enlargement of the Victoria Bridge, connecting the north and south shores of the St. Lawrence at Montreal. This bridge, which is owned by the Grand Trunk, has only a single track. It will be enlarged to admit of the building of a second track. Mr. Hays has interested himself in the scheme for the enlarging of the bridge, and the Quebec Legislature has been asked to vote a sum of money to defray the expenses of building a public driveway and a sidepath for pedestrians.

The Northern Pacific Sale.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 16.—Judge Jenkins has entered an order in the United States court which completes the legal sale of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's properties, and the transfer to the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The order confirms the acts of Master Cary in executing the deeds to the property and disposing of the proceeds of the sale. The property brought $18,105,200 nominally, but it is not believed that any one will ever know the exact amount which the company was and will be obliged to pay for the property, because of the numerous and intricate obligations it was found to assume in complying with the terms of the decree.

Suit Against Villard Discontinued.

The suit in the United States Circuit Court of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company against Henry Villard for an accounting for the disposition of between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 worth of bonds has been discontinued. Yesterday, upon motion of John W. Hutchinson, Jr., solicitor for the complainant, Judge Lacombe canceled a bond of $5,000 given as security for costs. The case, which came before the United States Circuit Court in this district some months ago by the filing of papers, had already passed several terms, and the settlement is regarded as advantageous to all parties concerned.

Wants to Extend Its Tracks.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—There was a hearing this morning before the Legislative Committee on Railroads on a petition of the Hudson River and Berkshire Railroad to extend its tracks from Mount Washington, N. Y., to Springfield, Mass., these tracks running through a dozen or fifteen Western Massachusetts towns. President Barnett of the company said it was not proposed to parallel the Boston and Albany Road. The petitioners asked for the approval of an issue of $35,000 bonds per mile. It is stated that Russell Sage and others will furnish the necessary funds to build the road.

No More Cut Rates from Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Last week's eastbound business out of Chicago and Englewood aggregated 90,782 tons, as compared with 80,645 for the preceding week and 71,070 for the corresponding week of last year. The increase is attributed to the influence of cut rates, of which there have been many rumors. It is declared now, however, that the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association again has the lines in hand, and that there will be no repetition of the offense on the part of any of the lines.

May Have New Freight Line.

H. Maitland Kersey, New York agent of the White Star Line, has been in New Orleans for a week examining dockage facilities there. His trip gave rise to report that the company contemplated transferring its American terminus to the South. At the office of the White Star Line it was said yesterday that Mr. Kersey's mission was to determine the advisability of running a freight line of cotton-carrying steamers from New Orleans.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The Produce Exchange Special Committee on Differentials is to confer to-day with the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association.

—Frank R. Greene, the present Secretary of the Chicago City Railway Company, has assumed control of the operating department of the Chicago General Railway Company, with the title of Vice President and General Manager.

—Garret A. Hobart, James F. Goddard, and Edward F. Leonard sat yesterday as a board of arbitration of the Joint Traffic Association and heard the new appeal of the Erie Railroad regarding excess fares on trains making less than twenty-eight hours from New York to Chicago.

—The Joint Traffic Association's Board of Managers took no action yesterday on the schedule of cut rates issued by the Norfolk and Western Railroad on Monday. Officers of the Norfolk and Western said the west-bound freight rates were made by the Cumberland Gap Dispatch to meet underbidding, but that the "cut" was a frank one and not underhanded, like those against which the Norfolk and Western has protested for months.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Fine Weather but Heavy Track—3,000 Persons Present.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—The racing today took place in fine weather, but the track was heavy. The attendance was about 3,000.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Hailstone, 110 pounds, (Griffi,) 1 to 2, won by two lengths; Baalgrad, 98, (Dorsey,) 15 to 1, second by three lengths; If, 96, (Songer,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:24¾. Laura Davis, Ida Wagner, Spiritualist, and Bizarre also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Hano Belle, 98 pounds, (Dorsey,) 8 to 5, won by two lengths; Bob Clampett, 101, (C. Reiff,) 6 to 5, second by four lengths; Pirate, 104, (Beauchamp,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Plutus, Bombard, St. Lee, and Spinola also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Planet Stakes; $1,000 added. One mile. Irish Lady, 92 pounds, (Dorsey,) 8 to 5, won by four lengths; Damocles, 98, (Garner,) 8 to 1, second by a nose; Dave Pulsifer, 100, (Hirsch,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:55¼. Robert Latta, Mamie G., and Judge Steadman also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Domingo, 117 pounds, (Haywood,) 6 to 5, won by four lengths; Favorine, 104, (Dorsey,) 4 to 1, second by half a length; Pop Dixon, 95, (L. Burns,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:42½. Mr. Dunlap, Old Ham, Paskola, and Texas Belle also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Pearson, 97 pounds, (Dorsey,) 12 to 1, won by two lengths; Lillian E., 102, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1, second by a length; Bust Up, 97, (Dean,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:25½. Taglion, Dr. France, Silgo, In Command, and Darien also ran.

Results at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., Feb. 16.—The racing today resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Heartsease, 100 pounds, (Piggott,) 10 to 1, won by four lengths; Monitor, 102, (G. Wilson,) 6 to 1, second by half a length; Oflecta, 102, (Bergin,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:19. Dorsey, Agitato, Long Lady, Billy Ayers, Bourbon, Una, Que, Amo, McPharlan, Miss Heath, Red Will, Winchester, and Irma also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; selling. Sweet William, 110 pounds, (W. Martin,) 4 to 1, won by one and a half lengths; Naranja, 105, (H. Martin,) 40 to 1, second by two lengths; Jack o' Lantern, 107, (Thorp,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:17¼. Justine, Rienzi, Scotch Rose, imp. Mistral II., Ezekiel, and Paul Jones II. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; Owners' Handicap. David, 90 pounds, (Clawson,) 3 to 2, won by ten lengths; Ferrier, 98, (T. Sloan,) 6 to 5, second by twenty lengths; Joan, 90, (Thompson,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Mahogany also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a furlong; selling. Perseus, 103 pounds, (T. Sloan,) 9 to 5, won by four lengths; Benamela, 110, (W. Martin,) even, second by three-quarters of a length; Foremost, (Jones,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:59¾. Charles A. and Jack Martin also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. George Miller, 102 pounds, (H. Martin,) 5 to 1, won by one length; Callente, 108, (Jones,) 2 to 1, second by eight lengths; Torsino, 108, (Freeman,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:32. Cappy, Tuxedo, Skalkaho, Benham, imp. Ivy, and Logan also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Three Forks, 102 pounds, (T. Sloan,) 11 to 5, won by five lengths; Ike L., 105, (Bozeman,) 10 to 1, second by a head; Banjo, 102, (Piggott,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:20. Alexandro, Mary Nievez, Detective, imp. Fullerton Lass, imp. Friar, Contribution, Zooley, Tabard Tartar, and Silverado also ran.

GOOD PRICES FOR TROTTERS.

Auction Sale of Race Horses Begun in Chicago Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—One of the greatest auction sales of trotting and pacing horses ever held in the West was begun this morning in the Dexter Park Horse Pavilion, at the Union Stock Yards. The sale is being held under the direction of Splan & Newgass, and is well attended. Sandy Boy, with a trial record of 2:07¾, brought the top price of $3,100. Following are the principal sales:

Sandy Boy, pacing record, 2:12, five years, chestnut stallion, by Sphinx, dam Lizette, John Huber, Chicago; $3,100.

Kathleen, chestnut mare, five years, by Red Shawmut, dam Belmarch, J. F. Madden, Lexington, Ky.; $2,000.

Riley S., black gelding, seven years, by Riley Medium, dam Queen, John Becket, Chicago; $750.

Elmira Highwood, bay mare, seven years, by Highwood, Lloyd & Owen, Chicago; $525.

Don O'Loid, black gelding, six years, by Caralloid, by Donna, W. Thompson, Jackson, Mich.; $500.

Ida Greenlander, black mare, eight years, by Greenlander, dam Pioletta, W. J. Thurbron, Philadelphia; $410.

St. Joe, bay gelding, ten years, by Juny, dam Emma M., T. Tichon, Chicago; $410.

Wheeler F., chestnut stallion, eight years, by Charleston, dam Addie, H. B. Moore, Philadelphia; $340.

Sale of Trotting Stock.

The first of the three days' sale of trotting stock at the Madison Square Garden yesterday attracted many prominent trotting horse owners and breeders. The sale was conducted by Peter C. Kellogg. Fifty-three head of horses were sold, at an average of $90. The poorest stock in the catalogue was disposed of, and the bidding was done by dealers, with few exceptions. The greatest interest in the sale will be exhibited to-day, when the San Mateo stud of California will be sold out, including the great sires Guy Wilkes and Sable Wilkes, the property of William Corbett. Among the men at the sale yesterday were Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, John H. Shults, Col. Lawrence Kip, Charles H. Kerner, David Hammond, Robert Bonner, Allie Bonner, E. S. Wells, F. M. Ware, W. J. Janvier, M. McDonald, Joshua Wilkins, C. W. Baker, R. W. McCully, J. B. Ducher, W. C. Hall, and Thomas Lynch, Jr.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—THE LITHO-CARBON RUBBER COMPANY.—Judgment for $3,160 was entered yesterday against the Litho-Carbon Rubber Company of 45 Wall Street, in favor of Edward J. Berwind on two notes.

—THE TUSCALOOSA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Judgment for $13,429 was entered yesterday against the Tuscaloosa Manufacturing Company in favor of Moses H. Cone on four notes. The summons was served on Henderson M. Somerville, the President, at 125 Bleecker Street.

—ALFRED G. TITSINK.—Deputy Sheriff Butler yesterday received an execution against Alfred G. Titsink, manufacturer of gas fixtures at 157 and 159 West Twenty-ninth Street, in favor of Elizabeth Titsink for $1,262, on a note dated Jan. 2, 1893. He began business in 1882, has since had two partners, but has been alone for the past three years.

—WILLIAM ROEBER & SON.—William and Thomas E. Roeber, composing the firm of William Roeber & Son, coal dealers at 555 West Fifty-fifth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Otto Pullich, giving preferences for $5,300, as follows: John Kraus, $2,200; F. Kupfer & Co., $500; Margaretha Specht, $500; Barbara Fries, $200; Christian Muller, $200; August Roeber, $300; Fritz Hartz, $400; Charles Schlipf, $400; John Brosen, $400, and Home Bank, $200. William Roeber, the senior partner, began business in 1861 as a manufacturer of matches, which he continued for twenty years. He was bought out by the Diamond Match Company. He went into the coal business in 1885, and admitted his son on July 1, 1893. Hugo H. Ritterbush, their attorney, said yesterday the assignment was caused by poor collections, the firm having a large amount outstanding, which they were unable to collect. The liabilities are about $17,000, and actual assets probably $7,000.

—T. W. HYNES & Co.—Thomas W. Hynes and Lorenzo Cutler, comprising the firm of T. W. Hynes & Co., manufacturers of ladies' straw and felt hats at 640 Broadway and at Westborough, Mass., made an assignment here yesterday to Frank Kinbacher of Brooklyn, N. Y. The business was started in this city in 1867 by Kugler & Hynes, who continued together until 1881, when Mr. Hynes succeeded that firm, and in 1884 Mr. Cutler became a partner. They had their factory on Park Avenue, Brooklyn until August, 1895, when they moved to Westborough, having purchased the factory of the H. O. Bernard Manufacturing Company. The firm was supposed to have a capital in the business of $75,000, and Mr. Hynes was reputed to own real estate with an equity of $70,000. Kneeland & Stewart, represent them. Gen. Kneeland said the assignment was due to the general depression in business and their investment at Westborough. They had a large factory in Brooklyn worth $30,000 or $40,000, but in order to secure the business of a competitor who had retired, they took a new factory at Westborough on their hands, purchased it, and ran into further expense for buildings and machinery of $30,000 to $40,000 more. In the meantime they have been unable to sell or rent their Brooklyn factory, which has therefore been a dead stock on their hands. Spring orders have been quite brisk, but they did not succeed in getting an extension on some notes maturing now, and they had to fail. Some of the creditors attached the property at Westborough prior to the assignment for about $30,000. Gen. Kneeland estimates the liabilities at $120,000; nominal assets, $175,000; actual assets, probably $100,000.

Out of Town.

—JACOB F. SHEAFFER.—Jacob F. Sheaffer, distiller, whose confession of judgment was noted yesterday, was in business at Lancaster, Penn., and not at Louisville, Ky., as reported.

Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second the creditor.

ARNE, Horace J.—The Owl Cigar Company	$104
BARUCH, Joseph—W. Kerby	28
BISSELL, Eugene V. N.—Bertha Freund	388
BLOOMER, Malvina D.—Manufacturers and Publishers' Printing Company	268
BRUNELLE, Henry—F. L. Browne	58
BEHRENDT, Otto—S. Cohen	290
BELLOWS, Carrie W.—Clarissa M. Blood, as administratrix, &c.	1,631
BRADY—William A.—May C. Standish	539
BEMACH, Wolf—F. H. Ross	6
BROWN, Augustus L.—W. J. Frisbie and others	265
BOWLES, Dwight W.—George M. Wright, as assignee	200
BARRETT, Ellen H.—R. J. Gerstle	111
BULLITT, Logan M.—August Belmont, costs	45
BOHLMAN, Louize—The J. C. G. Hupfel Brewing Company	581
BARNETT, Elizabeth—S. Barnett, costs	104
BAXENDALE, John E.—E. Muldoon	513
SAME and Thomas H. McLaughlin—E. Roberts	245
BOURDONNAY, Louis, Jr.—Theodore and Joseph Toplitz	108
CLAPP, Ozro W. and Dwight O.—F. Klotz and another	656
CLARK, Francis A.—The Southern National Bank of New York	1,620
SAME—same	1,552
SAME—R. L. Heustis	359
COONEY, Matthew—S. Liebmann's Sons' Brewing Company	45
CUNNINGHAM, William J.—T. Wandell	88
CANTOR, Joseph—Francis H. Ross	10
CARPLES, James M. and Gertrude—Henry Holland	1,720
SAME—same	1,040
CHOATE, Edward F.—G. M. Wright, assignee	96
CURTISS, Daniel A.—Nottingham Manufacturing Company	1,780
COLLINS, Robert McC.—S. J. Weiss	30
CORNELL, Patrick—I. Meltsner	45
CLARK, Elbert N.—G. C. Liszka, incorporated	229
CHRYST, Matthew J.—American Drug-gist Publishing Company	84
DWYER, Thomas—The Board of Education, city	87
DAVIS, Bernard—W. P. Cook and another	132
DECKER, Frederick—H. S. and Ida W. Horton	126
DOLAN, Bennett H.—S. M. Wintringham	82
EVANS, George C.—Manufacturers' Record Publishing Company	105
ERREGER, Edwin—A. F. Baumister	127
FRANZ, Josephine and Gustav S.—H. Klame	238
FANNING, Thomas A.—J. B. Bissell	220
FERGUSON, Francis M.—R. S. Herbert	538
FOWLER, Edmund P., and Young I. Muir—Rosa Herrman and another, executors, &c.	291
FIELD, John, and Franc C. Krabe—J. & M. Stern	161
FINCK, George—Eleventh Ward Bank	1,978
SAME—Same	878
FISCHER, Henry—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	106
FORD, James—S. and Lewis A. Striet	374
FOX, Hattie—J. H. Welch and another	201
FOX, Harris A.—Beckie Poster	227
GALES, Joseph, Jr.—Blanche K. Gales	56
GOLDSTEIN, Sarah—Jacob Harris and others	348
GOMPRECHT, Max—George F. Vietor and others	878
SAME—C. H. Meyer and others	1,161
SAME—J. L. Reiling and others	1,550
SAME—J. Menke	1,502
SAME—A. Wimpfheimer and another	1,853
GRANDL, Anton, and Ernst Kohtz—G. Hand	144
GRENING, Paul C.—B. Weiss	42
GUMP, William E.—G. R. Wood	399
GWYNNE, Thomas—S. V. Reynolds	114
HAYWARD, James P., Charles W. Humphries, and Ferdinand Fish—The Matthews Decorative Glass Company	23
HEATHER, George—J. C. Dorf and another	284
HELLER, Frederick—Louisa Heller (costs)	48
HARKER, Joseph—G. B. Weaver	5,959
HAAS, Henry W., and G. David Pohalski —R. J. Dean and others	2,435
HARRIGAN, John C.—Louise S. Steut	82
HILLMEYER, Henry, Jr.—C. F. Wickenheiser	223
HAWKINS, Mary—Sheffield Farms Company	41
HERCHE, Albert W.—Sarah P. Williams and others	110
HAMILTON, Anthony—F. Ferguson	536
SAME—Same	372
HEINDORF, Otto—J. V. Halk and another	435
IRWIN, George M.—H. Zeltner	1,897
ISAACSON, Simon E.—California Wine Association	475
JONES, Arthur K.—W. D. Wear	673
JACOBS, Gustave—R. R. Hunt and another	87
JOHNSTON, J. H., & CO.—M. Mayer	514
LOUGHRAN, Joseph A.—T. P. Smith	749
KEYES, James—J. C. Foley	63
KEENAN, Patrick—S. Liebermann's Son's Brewing Company	83
KEITEL, Thomas and Margaret—J. J. Zimmermann and another	123
KEMPNER, Joseph—Chatham National Bank of New York	639
KING, Lillian L.—C. Crook, deficiency	419
LEHMAN, Oscar—L. Baumann and another, costs	87
LESSER, Simon—F. H. Ross	19
LOMAN, Augustine, and Daniel M. Leahy —J. C. Wilson	868
LEWY, Max—J. Bossle	124
LEE, Mary G., as administratrix—Ann Kennedy	98
McKENZIE, John—F. H. Ross	11
McENROE, William N.—Mary Linnebach	85
MITTENZWEI, Kate—The Cudahy Packing Company	120
MENDES, Leonard P.—H. May and others	234
MYERS, Henry V.—S. Liebmann's Son's Brewing Company	107
MARIE, Leon, and Richard G. Platt—Israel Ludlow, three judgments	5,584
MOSCHOWITZ, Schaum M. and Barnard —A. C. Whitenack	156
MARREY, Benjamin—H. E. Putnam	127
O'GRADY, David—Wachusett Shirt Company	523
OPPENHEIMER, Max, and H. Rosenheim —L. W. Hyde, Jr.	435
SAME—W. and J. Sloane	1,423
SAME—C. Weinberg and others	1,929
OSBORN, Robert A.—J. T. Perry	124
O'DWYER, John—F. H. Ross	9
PELL, Harrison A.—A. Finegan	193
POLLATSCHEK, Frank—Chatham National Bank of New York	524
POWELL, Anson K., and William H. Place—C. F. Bogart	165
QUIRK, Dennis K., as administrator—Union Railway Company	112
ROGERS, Henry—Louis Ravene and another	25,517
ROSENTHAL, Marcus—S. Rheinstrom and others	1,492
RONNER, John H. J.—H. R Ferguson and others	275
ROSENFELD, Emil—L. T. Warner	70
REINHARDT, Henry—P. Voss and others.	1,005
SAME—A. Gutman and others	430
REYNOLDS, George A.—E. W. Baxter and another	749
REICHENBACH, Gustave and Margarethe —W. Smith and another	115
RUDLOFF, Camilla—W. Ohly	184
ROSENTHAL, Marcus—The American Distributing Company	527
SCHMIDT, Henry—Anna Vette	860
SCHUTZ, John, and John, Jr.—E. Foerster	871
SMITH, William C.—B. Andrews, deficiency	2,949
SMITH, Jane—I. Meltsner	52
SCHUTZ, John, and John, Jr.—Emanuel Foerster	871
STEPHENS, Benjamin F.—Sarah M. Ely and others	107
TYNAN, Patrick J.—Michael O'Connell, (City)	467
THE MAYOR, &c.—F. Estelle Briggs	273
SAME—Allen Fitch	3,950
SAME—A. McL. Hamilton	1,500
SAME—Graeme M. Hammond	1,800
SAME—Annie Kalinsky	96
THE LITHO CARBON RUBBER COMPANY—B. J. Berwind	9,160
THE GIBBONS SUPER HEATING COMPANY—J. Gibbons	1,110
TUSCALOOSA MANUFACTURING COMPANY—M. H. Cone	13,429
THE ADVANCE GAS AND IMPROVEMENT Company—Cora Morris	234
THE GUARANTEE IDENTIFICATION Company of New York—W. H. Baker and others	144
THE MANHATTAN MOULDING COMPANY and Charles S. Kendall—B. W. Arnold and others	336
THE GORDON-BURNHAM BATTERY Company—Simon Reigel Cigar Company	265
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of New York on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said City, relative to acquiring title to certain land on the northerly side of GREAT JONES STREET, between Lafayette Place and the Bowery, in the Fifteenth Ward of said city, duly selected by said board as a site for buildings for the use of the Fire Department of said city, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 151 of the Laws of 1894.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 151 of the Laws of 1894, entitled "An Act in relation to building sites for the Fire Department of the City of New York," and all other statutes in such cases made and provided, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of said court to be held at Part III. thereof, in the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 15th day of March, 1897, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands and premises and the appurtenances thereto belonging on the northerly side of Great Jones Street, between Lafayette Place and the Bowery, in the Fifteenth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in Chapter 151 of the Laws of 1894; said property having been duly selected by said Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of New York as a site for buildings for the use of the Fire Department of said city, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 151 of the Laws of 1894, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Great Jones Street distant 250 feet two inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Lafayette Place with the northerly side of Great Jones Street; running thence easterly along the northerly side of Great Jones Street 44 feet 5½ inches; thence northerly at about a right angle to said street 90 feet and 5 inches; thence westerly, parallel, or nearly so, with Great Jones Street, 44 feet and 4 inches; thence southerly 89 feet and 10 inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 16th, 1897.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New York City.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Application having been made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New York for the approval of the use of an underground current of electricity as a motive power upon the lines of railroad now constructed on the following streets, avenues, and highways in the City of New York:

1. Upon Eighth Avenue, between Harlem River and Hudson Street; upon Macomb's Dam Road, between Harlem River and 149th Street; upon Hudson Street, between Eighth Avenue and Canal Street; upon Canal Street, between Hudson Street and Broadway; upon West Broadway, between Canal Street and Vesey Street, and upon Vesey Street, between West Broadway and Church Street, by the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company and its lessee, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

2. Upon Amsterdam Avenue, between 125th Street and 71st Street, and on the Boulevard, between 71st Street and 68th Street, by the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company and its lessee, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

3. Upon 59th Street, between 10th Avenue and First Avenue, and upon West Street, between Fulton Street and Cortlandt Street, by the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company and its lessee, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

4. Upon Sixth Avenue, between 59th Street and 3d Street; upon West Broadway, between Canal Street and Vesey Street, and upon Vesey Street, between West Broadway and Church Street, by the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company and its lessee, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

5. Upon Third Street and Fourth Street, between Sixth Avenue and West Broadway; upon West Broadway, between Fourth Street and Canal Street, and upon Church Street and Trinity Place and Battery Place by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that a hearing will be had on the petitions made by the above-named petitioners before the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New York, at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, 32 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 10th day of February, 1897, at 11 o'clock A. M.

(Signed) CHARLES R. DE FREEST,
Secretary.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

in relation to unclaimed interest moneys in the hands of the public administrator in the city of New York and the use of a portion thereof for certain purposes.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on February 18th, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, Feb. 15th, 1897.

W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

to provide for the paving of Jerome Avenue in the City of New York.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on February 18th, 1897, at 3 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, Feb. 15th, 1897.

W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—REESE B. GWILLIM and ELEANORA F. DOUGLISS as Executors of and Trustees under the will of Daniel H. Douglass, deceased, plaintiffs, against PATRICK J. KELLETT, individually and as Executor of the last will of Johnna Kellett, deceased, Michael Brennan, William C. Ilsley, Chester P. Doubleday, Edwin S. Doubleday, Elizabeth Fitzsimmons, John W. O'Reilly, Louis Di Mella, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 25th, 1897.

GWILLIM & MEYERS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 150 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

To the defendant, Elizabeth Fitzsimmons:—The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, which order is dated the 16th day of February, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York.

GWILLIM & MEYERS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 150 Nassau Street, New York City. f17-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—JOHN M. GALLAWAY, plaintiff, against GERMANIA BANK, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 5th, 1897.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH,
Post Office and Office address, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

To the defendant above named: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order made by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 1st day of February, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York at the County Court House in the City of New York on the 1st day of February, 1897.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
32 Nassau Street, New York City.
f3-1aw6wW&mh17

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of JOSEPH N. COLLINS and FREDERIC

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Straight from the Heart—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—American Water Color Society Exhibition—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—Sue—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—The Magistrate—8:15. Matinée—The Geisha—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Woman in Black—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—In Gay New York—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Tata-Toto—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Six Persons—A Pair of Spectacles—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—When a Man's Married—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Faust—8:00.
MURRAY HILL—A Boy Wanted—8:15. Matinée.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—For Bonnie Prince Charlie—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, 1897.

WORKING AGAINST CONSOLIDATION.

There are unmistakable signs that the persistency of the Greater New York Commission in so framing the charter as to perpetuate party struggles for the control of municipal government is turning the sentiment of the community against the whole plan of consolidation. Some of the most earnest believers in a union of New York and Brooklyn and the outlying territory that properly appertains to the same industrial and civic community looked upon it as an opportunity not only for so harmonizing material interests and advantages as to promote a healthier and more rapid development of the metropolis, but for establishing a system of municipal administration which would command the hearty support and co-operation of citizens, regardless of party.

Whether or not we could at once secure the election of candidates independent of party organizations, it was hoped that we might get a practical application of the non-partisan principle by awakening a higher public spirit and inducing the nomination of men of unquestioned ability and integrity by all organizations participating in the municipal canvass. For this it was necessary to have a charter framed with reference to the greatest efficiency and most direct responsibility, and not calculated to incite partisan conflicts and to perpetuate the abuses that have sprung from them. There is no question that placing large powers in the hands of a Municipal Assembly composed of two chambers, the members of which are to be elected by districts, is ruinous to the hopes of those who looked to see the consolidation of the cities made the occasion for a far-reaching reform in municipal government. It is based upon the assumption of a party contest for control, and is calculated to make that unavoidable and to bring upon the enlarged city all the abuses of machine rule on a formidable scale.

Persistency in this plan is producing two results adverse to consolidation. One is the alienation of some of its best friends, who would rather see it defeated for an indefinite time to come than to have it effected in this way. The other is the development in advance of a division of political sentiment that menaces the party controlling the present Legislature. Advocates of non-partisan administration and of reform in the methods of municipal government, however much they may believe in consolidation, will oppose this method of accomplishing it and work for its defeat. Intelligent Republicans cannot favor it if it is to make of the first municipal canvass a party contest for the control of the greater city, for in such a contest their party would be sure of defeat. To expect anything else is to shut one's eyes to all the probabilities of the case.

What the commission has done by insisting upon its bi-cameral assembly and its bi-partisan Police Board is to set all municipal reformers and independent citizens against consolidation under the charter it has framed, and to make Republican partisans doubtful at least of its wisdom from a party point of view. In fact, it has turned the current of sentiment against consolidation, and made it unlikely that the charter can be adopted. If it had proceeded upon sound principles, it could have got the best sentiment of the community and the civic organizations devoted to advancing public interests upon its side, and would have caused no alarm in any political party. The charter will now be submitted to the Legislature, with all its imperfections on its head, and the only way of saving the cause of consolidation is for that body to undo the mistakes of the commission. It should proceed openly and deliberately, giving every chance for a thorough consideration, with the assurance that, if it does not satisfy the reform sentiment of this city and Brooklyn, it will certainly bring defeat upon the party responsible for its action, whether consolidation is effected or not.

LUNAR LEGISLATION.

Propositions are pending in the Legislatures of Illinois and Wisconsin for investigation of the "evils" of department stores, presumably with a view to statutes to remedy these "evils." They are the natural outcome of a belief much too common that all the inequality, inconvenience, and annoyance in life can be cured by law. Undoubtedly there is in many parts of the land a certain number of persons who have suffered from the combining under one roof and generally under a common direction of many branches of trade previously carried on separately. Whether on the whole the number of persons deriving a living from dealing in these varied goods is smaller, or their income less satisfactory than under the old system, is a question that cannot be answered definitely. There are not enough precise facts known.

However that question may be answered, legislation is utterly futile in the premises. Combination in the distribution of goods is the inevitable effect of a tendency as old as the human race. The difference between a modern department store and the various stores that did the same business twenty years ago is exactly the same, only more marked, as the difference between the dry goods stores of that time and the little shops of a still earlier time. It is the difference between the Central Railroad and the half dozen short roads of which it was made up, or between one of those roads and the numerous stage coaches and freight wagons that it replaced.

It is sometimes said that we are in a period of transition, as we are, but it is the rate of transition that is augmented; the direction of the process is the same, and the law that governs it. With each advance prices tend to fall, needs and desires are more easily gratified, there is greater general well-being. The weaker men fall out by the way or suffer from the changes they have to make in their methods of earning a living, but there is no evidence that we know of that either their number or the proportion of them to the total is greater than formerly. In any case Legislatures can no more check or change the tendency than they can regulate the phases of the moon or the tides.

THE SILVER MEN'S TERMS.

We learn from Mr. WHARTON BARKER'S paper, The American, that "a protective tariff frees consumers from the grasp of foreign monopolists, while a monopoly tariff puts consumers at the mercy of domestic monopoly."

The distinction is of much greater importance than we had imagined, for it seems—Mr. BARKER'S American is our authority—that the Republican Party is about to tender us, not a protective tariff, which of course would be very acceptable to Mr. BARKER and other Pennsylvanians, but a monopoly tariff. The trusts want that kind of tariff. They are at work for it. The Treasurer of the Sugar Trust has lately been seen prowling around Canton, trying, with Mr. HANNA'S assistance, to secure the appointment of a trust lawyer as Attorney General; and the monopolists have the Ways and Means Committee well in hand.

There is a mysterious connection, it appears, between the trust octopus and the money power. The octopus is to handle the tariff, and the money power, having secured the appointment of Mr. GAGE, which means the destruction of the greenback and handing over to the banks the control over the volume of the currency, with the accompanying power to raise or depress prices at pleasure, will continue its oppressive career. We are not surprised to learn that the maintenance of the gold standard has been determined upon by these conspirators.

But Mr. BARKER announces with great positiveness that "a new tariff cannot be built without the aid of true protectionists," because "the Republicans who are ready to follow Mr. MCKINLEY, whether right or wrong, who are ready to call a monopoly tariff a protective tariff at his bidding, and vote for its passage, will not be in a majority in the next Senate." The serious importance of this statement is enhanced by what follows:

> "Bimetallism and a protective tariff, not a monopoly tariff, is what the country needs. If the Republicans insist on thrusting upon an unwilling people a distasteful monopoly tariff, they will get no tariff at all. It must be a true protective tariff or none."

Now we catch the drift of Mr. BARKER'S remarks. Bimetallism and old-fashioned Pennsylvania protection have gone into partnership, like the octopus and the money power. They will block the way to a monopoly tariff and the maintenance of the gold standard. To put it bluntly, the Republican Silver Senators will hold up the second McKinley tariff until they have been "seen" and satisfied.

If, as Mr. BARKER declares, these protection bimetallists have strength enough in the Senate to obstruct Mr. DINGLEY'S bill, one of two things will happen. Either the monopoly protectionists, meaning the Republican managers generally, will buy them up by some miserable silver compromise like the Sherman act; or the special session will drag on all Summer, killing confidence and paralyzing business by a double uncertainty about the tariff and about silver.

In either case it would be an unhappy beginning for an Administration whose head was acclaimed as the advance agent of prosperity. It would have been a sounder policy and better politics to let the tariff alone and meet the deficit by cutting down expenses or by a beer tax. But that would have involved the breaking of innumerable pledges to the monopolists and the bitter disappointment of those gentlemen who, Mr. BARKER says, are powerful with the incoming Administration. It is a wretched plight for an advance agent of prosperity.

ENLIGHTENED GIVING.

We publish this morning a statement concerning the gift of Mr. EMANUEL LEHMAN to the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, which is a striking example of doing good in a practical and permanently useful fashion. The capital of the gift is $100,000. From the revenue of this fund money is to be loaned in amounts not exceeding $250 a year to graduates of the asylum to assist them in learning trades or professions. When the loans are repaid they are added to the original fund, and an increased revenue becomes available. Students of special talent or promise may have special aid from the accumulation of the fund, and where the entire revenue is not required for those learning trades, &c., sums may be devoted to helping set up graduates in business.

Mr. LEHMAN is quite right in saying that this is not a charity. In the ordinary sense it is not that, but much more. The money given is called an "Industrial and Provident Fund." It is directed toward promoting intelligent and competent industry and encouraging prudence and foresight. What the graduates of the asylum get is not a gift, but an endowment capable of yielding all their lives a substantial return of great value. They get the knowledge of how to earn, which is worth to them more than the amount of what earnings they may make. And they maintain their independence and self-respect along with gratitude to their benefactor. Mr. LEHMAN is, in his own lifetime, building himself a noble monument.

MR. McKINLEY AND THE OFFICE SEEKERS.

Two interesting reports come from Canton. One is that the President-elect is really worn out with the insistent visits of office seekers. The other comes by way of Washington and Leavenworth, Kan., and is contained in the following passage from a letter of United States Senator BAKER: "Mr. MCKINLEY has given it out cold and flat that but few appointments will be made until after the expiration of the special session, which will probably begin in March and end in July."

It is well known that Mr. MCKINLEY is very sincere and earnest in his belief in the merit system. Nearly seven years ago he said in the House of Representatives: "The Republican Party must take no step backward. The merit system is here and is here to stay, and we may just as well understand and accept it now and give our attention to correcting the abuses, if any exist, and improving the law wherever it can be done to the advantage of the public service." And in his letter of acceptance he sounded the same clear note: "The Republican Party will take no step backward upon the question. It will seek to improve, but never degrade, the public service." This was no more specific than the plain words of the Republican platform adopted on the 16th of June, 1896: "The civil service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican Party, [which is not quite true, but that is another story,] which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable."

Yet, despite these emphatic utterances of the President-elect and his party, the office seekers have descended upon his quiet home like the locusts upon Egypt. They have invaded the privacy of his house from early morning till late at night. They have filled the rooms and squatted on the stairways and overflowed on the veranda, where they have stood in rain and snow awaiting a chance to present their claims to the unfortunate man who is too good-natured to turn them away, though he has neither the inclination nor the power to grant one in a thousand of their requests and demands. How he has managed, with this plague infesting his dwelling and every place to which he has fled, to give any time to the weightier matters involved in the high office intrusted to him is a puzzle.

Yet he has not, so far as we can judge by what is known of his action, yielded the principle to which he is avowedly devoted. He has chosen for the Treasury Department, the Navy Department, and the Department of Agriculture men who sincerely accept his own standard of the service and who will insist on extending the merit system and restricting the policy of political appointments just as far as possible. How far that shall prove to be will depend upon the firmness of their backbones and on that of Mr. MCKINLEY. If he has made up his mind to make only the appointments really necessary until after the special session, he has reached a decision wise in every way. It will give him an influence on the course of the majority in Congress that he could not otherwise have. It is not pleasant to think of the motives which will tie Congressmen to him; but if his own aims are right, that is a matter to be ignored. But more than that is the certainty that if Mr. MCKINLEY persists in putting off until July the appointments that he shall make, they will be all the better for the delay. Meanwhile he should not forget that the crucial test of his practical devotion to the merit system will be his selection of a Postmaster General and the treatment he decides to give to the 66,000 fourth-class Post Offices. These are now the last stronghold of the spoils system. If he shall drive it out there, it will be "a famous victory."

THE BIBLE AND THE CHURCHES.

A well-known Methodist divine administered a shock to his professional brethren who heard his words, and to the very much larger number of persons who have since read them. The remark was made by Dr. BUCKLEY, the editor of The Christian Advocate. As it was reported in yesterday's TIMES, it was that the speaker did not believe that there were four of the ministers present who believed absolutely in the "infallibility of the English version of the Bible," and that if there were, he was not a fifth.

There is no denomination, except perhaps the Baptist, and so much of the Presbyterian as has taken ground openly hostile to Dr. BRIGGS, in which such an utterance could be more unexpected than in the Methodist Church. In almost every denomination there is a "broad" or "advanced" or "liberal" faction, in which the sentiments of Dr. BUCKLEY would not excite consternation. There may be, nay, there evidently are, "liberal" Methodists in another sense than that of the worldling who was invited to hear a popular preacher upon the ground that he was a "liberal" Presbyterian, and inquired whether that meant that he "gives you a good deal of it." Hitherto, however, the people who asked questions about the Bible have not been much heard from in the Methodist or in the Baptist Church. It may be that there are advanced professors in the University of Chicago who have their doubts about the infallibility of the English version of the Bible, and who may even be indifferent whether baptism is performed by sprinkling or by immersion. But, if so, they keep their doubts to themselves, whereas Dr. BUCKLEY, much to his credit, makes no secret of his.

Even more surprising than the remark was the reception with which it met. The daring speaker was at once challenged, but he retorted by asking the challenger whether he believed absolutely in the infallibility of the English version. The challenger answered, "Yes, substantially," which evidently was not conclusive, and can scarcely be held to be responsive. Moreover, it was Dr. BUCKLEY who proposed a vote upon the question, although for some reason the vote was not reached. It seems clear, however, that there is a considerable number of Methodist ministers in New York and its neighborhood who do not believe absolutely in the infallibility of the English version of the Bible.

Inasmuch, however, as the Bible is held up by all these ministers to their congregations as in some sense infallible, and as the English version is the only one the majority of their congregations ever read, it seems proper that they should explain in what sense they regard it as infallible, and what parts of it their congregations are at liberty to reject as uninspired. The Catholics have a Pope to decide disputed questions for them, and he is made infallible for that purpose. It is not to be supposed that intelligent Catholics hold that he is especially inspired for every "ex cathedra" utterance on questions of faith or morals. It is to be assumed, rather, that they regard his decisions as lawyers regard the decisions of the Court of Appeals or of the Supreme Court of the United States, as authoritative settlements by the tribunal of last resort. Protestants have no such tribunal, unless it be the Bible. They are told to search the Scriptures, which are infallible. If this infallibility is, in the belief of many Methodist ministers, only partial, it seems that they owe their people the duty of pointing out which are the fallible and therefore negligible parts.

Mr. MCKINLEY'S ultra-protectionist admirers cannot avoid the dilemma in which they are placed by the foreign silks and laces of Mrs. MCKINLEY'S wardrobe and the American goods worn by her husband by questioning the authenticity of THE TIMES'S report concerning them. There is no doubt at all that the fact was as stated in our columns. All that remains for those who stick to the purely domestic point of view is to select the horn of the dilemma least painful to them. For our part, we stand by the lady and felicitate the country on her independence of judgment. Whether she could have done as well or better in the home market is not for us to decide. She had the Constitutional right to make her own decision without regard to any condition of partisan servitude on her part or that of her husband, and she is not accountable to the Republican press for the use she has made of the right.

It is not a bad thing to be a Republican in Texas if one aspires to the Cabinet. The spirit of the party toward its infrequent heroes in that State is fervid and its praise flows free. Here is an extract from a paper sent to Canton in behalf of one JOHN GRANT:

> "It was he who pierced the gloom of Texas, broke down the barriers between political serfdom and emancipation, and led the Republican hosts into the clear light of day. It was he who, like the magnet, drew the scattered fragments into one and made the thing of weakness into a tower of strength. Texas bids the Nation take into her counsels him of whom we speak, her gifted son, JOHN GRANT of Texas, and we feel, honored Sir, that contact with him will cement a love between you that neither time nor trouble will sever, and opportunity will crown you with gratitude to Texas and him with fresh glories."

When Mr. T. C. PLATT solemnly and publicly took note of the names of the Republican legislators who had presumed to vote for somebody else for Senator, it was to be expected that something would come of the proceeding. It is reported from Albany that something has already come of it. There is an old scheme to annex Lansingburg to Troy, which has been suspended in consequence of the violent opposition of the voters of the smaller place. That is now renewed as part of a much larger scheme. But Senator TIBBITS of Troy, who introduced the former bill, has since then committed the offense not only of voting for CHOATE against PLATT in the caucus, but also of voting against the confirmation of PAYN in the Senate. Therefore some land which he owns on the outskirts of Troy, and which has been assessed as farm land, is to be included in Greater Troy and made to pay city taxes. It is expected that Gov. BLACK, if he be not already a party to this noble scheme of revenge, will be delighted to help put it into execution. Such an expectation ought to be quite impossible concerning a Governor of New York. But is there really any reason why it should not be entertained concerning Gov. BLACK?

The bill introduced into both houses of the Legislature yesterday will, when it becomes law, be the last step necessary to be taken in advance of the actual construction of the building to establish the New York Public Library in Bryant Park. The laws authorizing the removal of the reservoir when it should become superfluous as a reservoir and authorizing the use of the space thus vacated as a site for the library left open the question at whose expense the building should be erected. The Mayor, it was understood at the time, gave his approval to the presentation of the site only upon condition that the question of construction should be reserved. The present bill authorizes the erection at the expense of the city and under the direction of the Park Department, beyond doubt the municipal department most competent to conduct such an operation. It is announced that the Mayor approves this bill. That is a gratifying announcement. It shows that his scruples on the score of expense have been removed by a consideration of the enormous public benefits which the library will confer upon the city. Very cogent must also have been the table prepared by the Trustees showing the comparative expenditures of American cities upon public libraries and the very pitiful position occupied by New York in the list. Now that his consent has been secured, there should be no hesitation about the passage of the measure nor about the early and vigorous prosecution of the work it authorizes.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A curious illustration of the way in which facts can be twisted out of shape by sentiment is furnished by a paragraph in The Springfield Republican. Plainly stated, the facts are that not long ago one of the officials whose duty it is to distribute the municipal charity of the town of Chicopee gave to a certain poor woman an order on a local store for a specified amount of specified provisions. The storekeeper filled the order, and then, deciding that the case was one in which a greater expenditure of the town's money was justified, added to the food for which the order called 66 cents' worth of corned beef. When the bill for this particular benefaction reached the City Auditor, he noticed the discrepancy between it and the order, and refused to pay more than $1.84, the price of the things the woman had been authorized to get. The storekeeper refused to accept a check for this amount, and proposes to sue the city for his 66 cents. From the account of this episode, which appears in The Republican, one would imagine that the Auditor had been guilty of a piece of despicable meanness, and that the suit would inflict a deep and lasting disgrace on Chicopee. This is grotesquely absurd. Obviously the Auditor did his plain duty, and nothing more or less. As for the tender-hearted storekeeper, his proper course, if he wanted to be generous, would have been to give the corned beef at his own, not at the city's, expense.

—Here is a peculiarly despicable paragraph from The London Figaro—a paper in which paragraphs of that character are always to be found in great numbers: "Mr. R. C. LEHMANN, the famous coach, is going back to America in March to finish the rowing education of the Harvard boys. Mr. LEHMANN has become very popular in America since it became known that he went out at his own expense. It was thought at first that he was merely a professional trainer, and there was a disposition to treat him as such. That an Englishman should spend several hundred pounds of his own money and several months of his time in going out to train an alien crew, all from pure love of the sport, was beyond their comprehension." This is quite worthy of a journal that supported DUNRAVEN in the face of all evidence, and never had any doubt that Mr. GOULD supplied his yacht with water tanks to serve a fraudulent purpose. It was perfectly well known by everybody in this country who gives any attention to sporting matters, and long before Mr. LEHMANN arrived here, that he was to receive no pecuniary remuneration from Harvard or any one else, and neither the mistake as to his status made by a single American paper nor the apology which that paper made had the slightest effect on the Englishman's popularity in this country.

—From the Smithsonian Institution at Washington comes a warning that unless civilized man mends his ways, and at once, every race of birds except the few that have been domesticated will disappear from the earth, with results whose gravity can hardly be estimated. The process of extermination is going on steadily and rapidly. Scores of species that had almost numberless representatives a few years ago have been entirely killed off; of others only scanty remnants survive in out-of-the-way places, and even there they are the victims of relentless pursuit. The rhea of South America, the Western Hemisphere's one member of the ostrich tribe, has become so rare that specimens of it are hard to procure, and yet the plumage of this bird is used only for making feather dusters. The last Labrador duck, once common in Summer as far south as New England, was shot in 1852, and the species now exists, thanks only to thirty-eight stuffed specimens in various museums. The birds of islands are especially helpless against the persecution of hunters, as they have no place to which they can retreat. The Blue Mountain duck, a species of petrel, has just been exterminated in Jamaica; Cuba has lost her macaws, unless a few of them still dwell in the remotest swamps; the Lesser Antilles now have few or no parrots; the mamo, of whose wing feathers the Hawaiian Kings made their royal cloaks, is now no more; while New Zealand, once rich with unique birds, at present is almost destitute of feathered life more interesting than hens. The list could be extended almost indefinitely—as could be tales of insect ravages, which are the direct consequence of bird destruction.

PERSONAL.

—It has been decided by the committee of Harvard professors and graduates to whom was intrusted the task of suggesting an appropriate memorial of the late Prof. CHILD, that it shall take the form of a library for the English department of the university. It is to be called the Child Memorial Library, and will be added to the present collection of the department. The committee has already received contributions amounting to $9,000 and a considerable number of books. Several valuable works from Prof. CHILD'S own library have been given by his family. Any funds received will be turned over to the Harvard corporation, and only the interest will be used for the purchase of books, so that the library will be enlarged from year to year. Each volume will have a special bookplate.

—Most people in this country, including a large proportion of those who try to keep themselves posted in literary matters, will probably be so surprised to learn of the existence of a French-Canadian literature of considerable extent and respectable merit that they will forget to be humiliated at the necessity for confessing their complete ignorance of these books and the names of their authors. In a lecture delivered at Montreal last week, Prof. LEIGH R. GREGOR of McGill University talked interestingly about this too-neglected department of letters, and explained the peculiar characteristics of the French-Canadian writers. Since 1763, when their relations with the country which they regarded as home were violently severed, the French residents of Canada have remained in a sort of eddy in social history, almost unaffected by the revolutionary movement which marked the eighteenth century's close in France, and sharing still less in the new ideas of their English neighbors. Carefully guarded by the clergy, they preserve the traditions of a time when the authority of literary conventions as well as that of Church and monarch were respected and undisputed. Born into a classical atmosphere and receiving a classical education when he receives any, the typical French-Canadian writer produces works of a curiously old-time cast, and those of them who attempt to identify themselves with modernity fall into a mixture of styles in which the antique vocabulary is used to express romantic or realistic ideas. Prof. GREGOR mentioned LOUIS FRECHETTE, PHILIPPE DE GASPE, and OCTAVE CREMAZIE as the three most notable French-Canadian authors, with the first named as leader of the school and its most advanced representative, GASPE as its "gentilhomme de la vielle roche," and CREMAZIE as its classical writer par excellence.

—A recent interviewer of MAX BEERBOHM quotes that interesting and rather able person as saying that he talks with "pressmen" only because it is amusing to him to read the misrepresentations that appear in next day's paper. This may or may not throw some light on certain other statements which Mr. BEERBOHM is said to have made. Speaking of his life at Oxford, he called it "a provincial little place, peopled with schoolmasters," where the inhabitants "are always spending afternoons doing things in flannel." It seems that Mr. BEERBOHM tried to found there a Johnsonian salon, whose members were to call each other "sir," and in the evening have a chop at the Mitre, but the scheme failed. Of DAVIDSON'S ballads, this was said: "I am very fond of his verse—its expression is so perfect. I confess, though, I can't in the least understand his philosophy. Whenever any of his poem-people have done anything wrong he canonizes them and makes them happy. It is just as if some little haberdasher's assistant in the Brompton Road had stolen a piece of cloth, and the omniscient Mr. WILLIAM WHITELEY, getting to hear of it, had at once made him a foreman in his shop." Another interesting revelation is that "the little controversies which always crop up when I have given a fresh work of art to London are the only compensation for the bore of producing them. I hate writing—it is very distasteful to me indeed." In conclusion, Mr. BEERBOHM warned the interviewer not to make his article too short. "I must warn you," he said, "against compression in art. Remember that a herd of oxen on a prairie is more valuable than a tin of ——," a brand of meat extract which the English "pressman" does not hesitate to specify. It is not unfair, perhaps, to wonder how much he earned by bringing in the name.

Plucky Little Greece.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on "Greece and Crete" in to-day's issue must strike a responsive chord in the hearts of your readers. It states the situation clearly, and its warm praise of Prince George is a tribute of justice to the liberty-loving people of Greece. May the small spark kindle a flame that will compel the European powers to bring the unspeakable Turk to terms. There can be no "peace with honor" until this is accomplished. What a situation for the pen of a Byron! That great poet in one of his songs upon Greece sang:

> Must we but weep o'er days more blest?
> Must we but blush? Our fathers bled.
> Earth! render back from out thy breast
> A remnant of our Spartan dead!
> Of the three hundred grant but three
> To make a new Thermopylae.
>
> What, silent still? and silent all?
> Ah! no—the voices of the dead
> Sound like a distant torrent's fall,
> And answer, "Let one living head,
> But one arise. We come! we come!"
> 'Tis but the living who are dumb!

That one has arisen, and Greece and its people cry "We come, we come!" All honor to the plucky little Kingdom of Greece!

WALTER J. EAGLE.

New York, Feb. 16, 1897.

THE MEN WHO LOSE.

George H. Broadhurst in The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

> Here's to the men who lose!
> What though their work be e'er so nobly planned
> And watched with zealous care,
> No glorious halo crowns their efforts grand;
> Contempt is failure's share.
>
> Here's to the men who lose!
> If triumph's easy smile our struggles greet,
> Courage is easy then;
> The king is he who, after fierce defeat,
> Can up and fight again.
>
> Here's to the men who lose!
> The ready plaudits of a fawning world
> Ring sweet in victor's ears;
> The vanquished's banners never are unfurled—
> For them there sound no cheers.
>
> Here's to the men who lose!
> The touchstone of true worth is not success;
> There is a higher test—
> Though fate may darkly frown, onward to press,
> And bravely do one's best.
>
> Here's to the men who lose!
> It is the vanquished's praises that I sing,
> And this the toast I choose:
> "A hard-fought failure is a noble thing.
> Here's luck to them who lose."

PICTURES IN THE GALLERIES.

Although the art season was late in beginning this year, the dullness of its early weeks has been more than compensated for of late by the unusual number of exhibitions in the clubs and the dealers' galleries. The fashion of holding "one-man" exhibitions or displays of a carefully selected number of characteristic and representative canvases by one artist, has become very prevalent. It is a good fashion and one that is deserving of encouragement. It educates the art public in the characteristics of one artist after another, and enables the artists to present themselves in a satisfactory way to the public. Just at present there are five of these one-man exhibitions open, all of which can be heartily commended to the attention of art lovers.

In the Avery Galleries are the so-called symbolistic paintings of Mr. P. Marcius-Simons and the pastels of Mrs. J. Francis Murphy. Mr. R. W. Von Boskerck opened yesterday at the Knoedler Galleries an exhibition of twenty-two landscapes painted at Brandon, Vt., and in the Narragansett country; there is a charming display of twenty-five pictures by Thomas Moran at the Kraushaar Galleries, 1,257 Broadway, and Mr. H. W. Ranger shows a small and interesting collection of recent works from his clever brush at the Blakeslee Galleries, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The Simons, Murphy, and Ranger exhibitions have already been noticed in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The pleasant task remains, therefore, this morning, of briefly reviewing the Moran and Von Boskerck displays.

Thomas Moran, who has painted the twenty-five canvases now to be seen at the Kraushaar Galleries has stood for many years in the front rank of American artists. A virile draughtsman, a rich colorist and a painter of unusual poetic thought and feeling, his work is known to all art lovers in America for its strength and individuality. He has been called "an artist spoiled by too much study of Turner," a criticism which has always seemed rather paradoxical, for it is difficult to conceive how the influence of the great English master could spoil any painter. If Thomas Moran sees Venice and even the majestic scenery of our far West as Turner might have seen them, the visions which he transcribes are none the less strong or entrancing on this account. The "City of Queen Marjaneh," the "Bride of the Adriatic," and "Venice from the Campo Santo," all cloudland dreams of color and beauty, while they certainly suggest Turner, still have an individuality of their own. But there are in the present exhibition, which shows Moran at his best, other canvases which do not deserve the criticism above alluded to. "Autumn on Long Island," with its fine sweep of wind and sky, its clear atmosphere, and rich, deep color; "Castle Lonely," with its splendid flaming, sunset sky, and its strong poetic conception; "Montauk," with its superb distance and atmosphere, and "June at Easthampton," with its rich greens, are the work of an original, forceful painter. Of the canvases whose subject Mr. Moran has found in Idaho, Arizona, and Wyoming, the finest are, perhaps, "The Path of Souls—Idaho," and "An Indian Paradise—Wyoming," whose clear atmosphere and delicate and delicious color schemes are entrancing visions. In "Day at Last," Mr. Moran has given us the best picture that his able brush has produced in some time. The scene is one of the eastern Long Island beaches, with the dawn just breaking over an angry surf, raging as it breaks upon the shore. A stranded ship in the breakers is dimly outlined against the morning sky, while on the beach a group of life-savers huddle around a fire. The background is dark and sombre, with the still lowering storm clouds of the night. Particularly strong is the painting of the dark-green foam-laden billows, as they rush upon the beach. Only an artist with unusual artistic and dramatic perceptions could have so painted this scene. Edith Thomas, the poetess, has written original verses to accompany each one of these canvases, all of which are appropriate, and some unusually good. The lines, for example, appended to the painting of "Castle Lonely":

> "Gone are the days of feudal glory;
> Yet, some time still, in wondrous wise,
> The sunset paints yon castle's story,
> Across the throbbing skies,"

bring out the story of the picture with fine effect.

Mr. Robert W. Von Boskerck spent last Summer near Brandon, Vt., in the heart of the Green Mountains, and the early part of last Autumn in what is known as the Narragansett country, and which extends along the western coast of Narragansett Bay from Point Judith on the south to Wickford on the north. He shows the results of his Summer and Autumn work in twenty-two canvases at Knoedler's Gallery, which collectively form a more than usually good and interesting little exhibition, and evidence a marked advance in the artist's work. Von Boskerck leans toward the interpretation of bright weather and sunlight. He has a good idea of subject, and is quick to see the artistic possibilities in a landscape. While an earlier tendency toward an overuse of greens and a little hardness and thinness of color has not been entirely overcome in these last works, they are, as a whole, extremely well painted, and should add much to his reputation. The best piece of color in the display is No. 17, "Toward Evening," which is exceedingly rich and has delicious sentiment. The "Garden Path," No. 5, is full of sun and air and joyous in atmosphere. Of the Vermont landscapes, "Looking Southward from Brandon," "On the Banks of Otter Creek," and "Noon on the River Brandon," are the best. The greens in the Otter Creek are well managed. There is more poetical feeling in the Narragansett landscapes than in those of Vermont. "October—Wakefield," is deliciously clear in atmosphere and charming in color. "A Gray Day on the River—Wakefield," has good tonal quality, and the sky in "Midsummer—Wakefield," is soft and delicate. There is fine distance effect in "Looking Toward Newport from McSparran Hill," "The Old Homestead—Peacedale," with the gable end of a farmhouse peeping out between trees and the red roofs of the farm buildings giving a touch of color beyond, is notable for its composition.

The eighth annual exhibition of the Woman's Art Club, New York, is now open at the Klackner Gallery, 7 West Twenty-eighth Street. The Woman's Art Club has sixty-four members, and they have sent to the present exhibition some seventy-four pictures. While it cannot be said that the display is a particularly strong one, there are here and there some well-painted canvases, while some of the work is decidedly clever. The most ambitious picture is Anita Ashley's three-quarter length portrait, "Woman Reading." The figure is strongly and well drawn, although curiously posed. The color scheme of brown and gray is well worked out, but the flesh coloring is rather cold and dead. There is nice color in a portrait by Anna Wood Brown and Maria Becket's "On the Swannanoa," is a clever bit of impressionism. Anna Meigs Case's portrait study, "Corinne," is well drawn, and there are good air and light in Charlotte B. Coman's "Stony Brook." Miss Dewey's portrait of Mrs. James L. Metcalf is good in color and expression, and Julia T. Elditz's "Fishing Village" has picturesque composition. "Blossoming May," by Caroline Coventry Haynes, is a good copy of Monet, and Lee Lufkin's "Duck Picker" is a charming interior, with soft and delicate light effect. Rhoda Holmes Nicholls sends her well-known and strong "Ostrich Farm—South Africa," and there is a good study of roses by E. M. Scott. It is difficult to believe that Edith M. Prellwitz, who sends the excellent little landscape, "By the Sea," also painted the impressionistic "Tannhäuser," with its yellowish greens and awkwardly drawn figures.

American art collectors and connoisseurs are much interested in the report that a collection of 100 masterpieces, representing the best schools of English and French art, will be held in Copley Hall, Boston, in March, for the benefit of a Boston charity. The projectors of this coming exhibition are said to have secured the promise of the loan of some of the most famous examples of the English school of the last century, and of the Barbizon painters owned in America. Several of the latter will come from Mr. Quincy A. Shaw's collection. The exhibition will be the most notable event of the present art season in America.

One of the Best.

From The Syracuse Journal.

THE TIMES, by the way, is now one of the best newspapers of New York. It is refreshingly clean.

CECIL RHODES EXPLAINS

The Parliamentary Inquiry into the Troubles in the Transvaal Begun.

STORY OF THE JAMESON RAID.

Mr. Rhodes Says He Placed the Troops on the Frontier, but He Did Not Authorize the Invasion of the Territory.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Parliamentary committee recently appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the troubles in the Transvaal began its sittings to-day. The committee room was crowded with privileged persons, among whom was the Prince of Wales, who showed great interest in the proceedings.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, formerly Prime Minister of the Cape Colony, and the active director of the affairs of the British South Africa Company, was sworn and took the stand as the first witness examined. Mr. Rhodes read a long statement, detailing the occurrences in British South Africa and the Transvaal prior to the raid led by Dr. Jameson into the Boer territory, and dwelt at some length upon the general feeling of discontent which had arisen as a consequence of the corrupt management of the Transvaal Government and its refusal to concede the rights of the Uitlanders. He was in sympathy with the Uitlanders in their grievances, and to assist a movement designed to obtain for them their constitutional rights, he had placed on the Transvaal frontier, under the orders of Dr. Jameson, a force of troops with instructions to act should certain events arise.

Mr. Rhodes admitted that he had not communicated to the Directors of the Chartered Company a notice of all his actions, which, however, were made in perfectly good faith, and under the influence of his belief that it was the intention of the Transvaal Government to introduce into the Boer Republic the influence of a foreign power.

At this point Sir William Harcourt interrupted Mr. Rhodes and asked: "Was your object to overthrow the Transvaal Government?"

Mr. Rhodes replied that the overthrow of the Government was not his object, but merely to bring about a change. He admitted the probability of his having done wrong in placing Dr. Jameson with his men on the frontier, but Jameson's invasion of the Transvaal he was not responsible for, as Jameson had gone into the Boer territory without his (Rhodes's) authority.

Witness was asked whether he had informed the British High Commissioner in South Africa, Sir Hercules Robinson, (now Lord Rosmead,) of his designs, and replied that he had not.

Sir William Harcourt asked why he had not informed the British High Commissioner, and Mr. Rhodes answered: "You had better get the answer to that question from Lord Rosmead."

Mr. Rhodes would not say that the measures he had taken had brought about the revolution in the Transvaal. He admitted, however, that he had supplied some of the funds used in preparing and carrying out Jameson's raid, but he could not say who supplied the rest. He denied that he had pressed the Johannesburgers into acts of insurrection. What pressure there may have been was not from the outside, but from within. It was impossible, he said, that the present state of things in Johannesburg and other parts of the Transvaal should continue. The people would not cease their agitation until they obtained their civil rights.

The examination of Mr. Rhodes occupied the entire sitting, and the committee adjourned until Friday.

SENATOR WOLCOTT'S MISSION.

He Is Well Satisfied with His Reception in Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—United States Senator Wolcott of Colorado, who is in Berlin in the interests of bimetallism, has had interviews to-day with a number of Government officials and others concerned in the currency, and this afternoon took luncheon at the United States Embassy.

Senator Wolcott said this evening he was very well satisfied with the result of the conferences with Dr. Miguel, Prussian Minister of Finance, and Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, which he had to-day, and felt confident that the cause which he is advocating would derive great benefit therefrom. Senator Wolcott will have a conference with the Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, to-morrow, and Mr. J. B. Jackson, First Secretary of the United States Embassy, has invited Herr Koch, President of the Reichs Bank, and other leading bankers of Berlin to meet the Senator at dinner.

Mr. Wolcott informed the reporter that he hoped to leave for London to-morrow.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Education bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons this evening by a vote of 355 to 150.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Sir Joseph G. Colmer, Secretary to the Canadian High Commissioner in London, lectured to-night before the Society of Arts on "Canada During the Queen's Reign." The Marquis of Lorne, some time Governor General of Canada, presided.

VENICE, Feb. 16.—The conference to decide upon measures to prevent the introduction of the bubonic plague into Europe and to take other action in regard to the disease, opened here to-day. Count Bonin Longare, Under Foreign Secretary, presided, and welcomed the delegates in the name of King Humbert.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—A short time ago the Deutsche Tages-Zeitung published an article asserting that the paragraph stating that the Czar, on the occasion of his late visit to Germany, was dissuaded from visiting Bismarck by advice from the highest Government quarter had been inspired by the Foreign Office. To-day the editor of the paper, Herr Wagner, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for having published such an assertion.

WEYLER STILL IN THE FIELD.

No Engagement Reported in Cuba During Yesterday.

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—Much adverse comment has been excited even among Spaniards here by the fact that the House of Refuge is the only place in the city in which women prisoners are kept. The Diario de la Marina to-day denounces the place, and declares it an outrage that women of high social standing who are arrested on suspicion of having rebel sympathies should be compelled to associate with the class of women for whom the prison is intended. There are only forty-two cells in the place, yet seventy-four women are confined there.

In view of the scarcity of meat here a petition has been presented to the Government asking that the free importation be allowed of cattle from Mexico and the United States.

The steamer Satrustegui arrived to-day from Barcelona. She brought 700 troops and a large number of officers.

Capt. Gen. Weyler remains at Cabalguan, in the Cienfuegos district.

It is reported that some of the merchants here contemplate the establishment of a line of steamers to compete with the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company.

The Diario de la Marina says that the San Domingo press announces the death of Quintin Bandera, the well-known rebel leader.

Twenty-second Regiment Dance.

Members of Company A, Twenty-second Regiment, held their first subscription ball last night at the Lenox Lyceum, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. There was an excellent attendance, and the dancing was vivacious. Among those present were ex-Col. and Mrs. Camp, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. King, Major and Mrs. Thurston, Adjutant and Mrs. Tredwell, ex-Major Otis, who was with the regiment during the war; Capt. Anderson, Lieut. Bell, Lieut. Stoddard, Capt. Murphy, Lieut. Delaney of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Capt. Hodgins, and Capt. Dayton.

ST. PAUL'S CHOIR IN CONCERT.

It Was in Celebration of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary.

The sanctuary choir of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary last evening with a concert in Columbus Hall, 126 West Sixtieth Street. Under the leadership of the choirmaster, Edmund G. Hurley, the choristers rendered a long programme, consisting of two parts—church music, including several of the Gregorian chants, which were first restored to all the church offices in America by this choir, and secular music. The choir, though not at its best without the organ, showed the results of judicious training in the freshness of its tone, the purity of its intonation, and the precision with which it rendered difficult music.

During the intermission, the Rev. F. Hughes, the general director of the choir, read a letter from the founder of the organization, the Rev. Alfred Young, who lies ill at Clifton Springs.

This evening there is to be a banquet for the choristers and all past members of the choir. Prizes will be awarded to the most deserving boys, and the men will receive gold badges.

Last Southwick Musicale.

The closing musicale of the series of three at the Hotel Majestic, under the direction of Frank Southwick, occurred last night. Mme. Clementine De Vere sang several songs, among them, Mr. Southwick's "Echoes." Signor Carlo Giorgi, a flute virtuoso from Milan, made his first appearance in this country, and gave a performance on an instrument of his own invention, held like a clarionet. Mr. Bushnell sang "The Evening Star," from "Tannhäuser," and Miss Fielding Roselle and A. G. Waterous rendered several ballads. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. E. Van Ness, Mr. and Mrs. E. Garcia, Miss Garcia, Signor Sonzongno of Milan, Count Humbert Gallanti, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. C. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Clark, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Skillman, Mrs. Leavitt, Miss Leavitt, Miss Fanny Bean, Miss Cara Bean, Mme. Mantelli, Signor Cremonini, Mr. and Mrs. John Carstensen, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Schermerhorn, Dr. and Mrs. George Hepworth, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. King, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Thomson, Miss Thomson, Mr. Fred P. Sperry, Miss Sperry, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Howe, Mr. R. Aubrey Barker, and Miss Maud Stumm.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"The Magistrate" will be continued at Daly's, alternately with "The Geisha," all this month.

—It was announced yesterday that Mme. Eames was recovering rapidly from her recent illness.

—Ada Rehan and Augustin Daly's company presented "The Taming of the Shrew" in Albany last night.

—Laura Biggar and Burt Haverly will appear at the Murray Hill Theatre next week in "A Trip to Chinatown."

—Thaddeus Marks, Yvette Guilbert's manager, sails this morning on the St. Paul for Europe. Mr. Marks will take over with him a number of American variety hall performers, including some bicyclists, who will be introduced to Parisians.

—John Hare has selected a double bill for his farewell New York appearance at the Knickerbocker Theatre Saturday night. He will appear as Benjamin Goldfinch in two acts of "A Pair of Spectacles," and as Eccles in the third act of "Caste."

—Last night the rôle of the Marquis Imari, in "The Geisha," at Daly's, was acted by Damon Lyons, instead of Edwin Stevens, who was absent. George Lesoir also appeared in the rôle of Wun Hi, which is generally played by William Sampson. At the matinée to-day a Mr. Torrance will appear in the comedy as Lieut. Reginald Fairfax, in place of Philips Tomes.

—The latest bit of theatrical news from England is to the effect that Max O'Rell has turned one of his books into a farcical comedy, which he calls "On the Continong," and that he will "tour" the British Isles with it in the Spring. This information is doubtful, as the author has been credited many times with having written plays which have never been produced.

—An uncouth yet serious-looking individual was presented to a number of newspaper men at Hammerstein's Olympia Music Hall last night. The fact that he is a human being who wears simultaneously several suits of ill-fitting clothes, some of which he proudly says he has worn twenty-five years, that he is a gardener, and an alleged poet will undoubtedly attract large audiences to see him at the Olympia, where he appears next week. He is described as James Ballard, the bard of Iowa.

MODERN WOODMEN IN BATTLE.

Hose, Special Trains, Brass Knuckles, and Injunctions as Weapons.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Feb. 16.—Members of the Modern Woodmen of America in this city made a theatrical attempt at 1 o'clock this morning to gain possession of the equipment of the head lodge in the village of Fulton.

The fight for possession has been proceeding in the courts, the last decision being in favor of Rock Island. Fulton Woodmen resisted their removal. A special train on the Burlington Road brought 100 Rock Island citizens, including the Mayor, to Fulton this morning, with box cars attached to carry back the office fixtures before the villagers were awake. The blowing of whistles, however, aroused the citizens, the Fire Department was called out, and water was turned on the invaders. Weapons were drawn, and a small riot ensued in the street in front of the Woodmen headquarters, the police being powerless.

Some of the office books and fixtures were loaded on the train, but an injunction, which had been telegraphed for from the county seat, arrived in time to prevent their removal.

The Mayor of Rock Island was arrested, but released, and Editor Eagan of The Rock Island Gazette spent some hours in jail, charged with having carried brass knuckles.

ARRESTED FOR CONSPIRACY.

Bank President McKnight and an Alderman of Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 16.—Warrants were issued by the Federal court this afternoon for the arrest of J. M. McKnight, President of the defunct German National Bank, and Alderman F. A. Britt, charging them with collusion in negotiating a note for $2,000 on the bank, and with conspiracy.

The note was issued long after banking hours, was for a year's time, and bore no interest. When the note became due Britt refused to pay, as did Alderman Reeder, whose name also appeared on the note as indorser. Britt and Reeder have become alarmed at the attitude taken by the Federal court in the matter, and have been trying to raise money to make the note. They offered Receiver Courtney $1,000, but he declined to accept it. Both Britt and McKnight were arrested. McKnight, who is already under $5,000 bonds, could not give the $6,000 bond required in the two new cases, and Judge Barr signed an order for his commitment to jail. Britt furnished $2,500 bail.

Both the State and Federal Grand Juries are grinding away on the municipal and German National Bank scandals. The probabilities are, as indicated some days ago, that a large number of indictments will be returned by both. The city officials were independent of the State Grand Jury, feeling confident that they could be protected, but are greatly alarmed at the keen interest displayed by the Federal Grand Jury. The Good Government Club, however, proposes to make it more interesting than in the State courts, having raised a large sum by subscription and engaged outside attorneys to conduct the prosecution and see that the papers are properly drawn, not trusting to Commonwealth's Attorney Parsons.

Meeting of the Quill Club.

The Quill Club meeting at the Windsor Hotel last night, presided over by Robert Graham, was addressed by Everett P. Wheeler and the Rev. Edwin M. Bliss. The topic of the speakers was "The Protection of American Citizens Abroad." Mr. Wheeler deplored the lassitude of American public spirit, and said that the best lawyers were no longer found in the Senate. The Rev. Mr. Bliss said that the first element in the protection of Americans abroad was that men who understood their business should be intrusted with that duty. Short addresses were made by the Rev. J. M. King and others.

TALK TO INSURANCE MEN

Controller James H. Eckels Speaks of the Country's Finances Before the Underwriters' Association.

WORK OF PATCHES, HE SAYS.

He Would Base the Monetary System on the Experience of the People in Financial Matters and Avoid Recurring Periods of Disturbance.

The tenth annual banquet of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York was held at the Windsor Hotel last night. Speaker Reed, it had been expected, would be present; he was, however, detained in Washington. James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency, was one of the guests, and responded to a toast.

Mrs. R. E. Cochran, the wife of the retiring President of the Life Underwriters' Association, enjoyed the entertainment with the Misses Cochran, Mrs. J. D. Probst, Mrs. A. Marcus, Mrs. O. D. Smith, Mrs. A. August, Mrs. A. Gaines, and several of the permanent guests of the Windsor. The women had a small dining room to themselves, where they heard the music and had the dinner served. Afterward they entered the main hall to hear the speeches.

An elaborate musical programme was given by a quartet composed of members of the association—J. H. Bruning, C. H. Holzhausen, A. A. Springmeyer, and E. Erhardt—and the Windsor Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. E. Melville Browne.

In addition to the retiring President, Mr. Cochran, there were at the table of honor the newly elected President, James Yereance, Controller James H. Eckels, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, Dr. J. S. King, H. S. Bull, E. D. Weeks of Hartford, H. A. Appelius, Dr. Henry Tuck, Thomas P. Russell of Hartford, D. S. Hendrick, W. W. McIntyre, B. H. Warner of Philadelphia, Dr. John P. Munn, the Rev. Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, Col. Paine, E. W. Scott, George T. Wilson, George W. English, James S. Burdett, John W. Gulteau, W. B. Yereance, Col. Wagstaff, C. E. Tillinghast, of Cleveland, Simon Wolf of Washington, and G. P. Haskell.

Other guests were D. N. Holway and R. L. Pond of Boston and Thomas H. Bowles of Milwaukee. There were in all about 200 gentlemen at the tables.

After the banquet President Cochran addressed the assemblage briefly. He congratulated the association on its progress, on the settlement of differences, on the improved business outlook, and on the selection of James Yereance for President.

Mr. Yearance was cheered as he arose to speak. He made a few remarks, extolling Mr. Cochran's work, and then introduced Controller Eckels. The Controller was enthusiastically received. Mr. Eckels said:

"There is much in common between the interests with which I have to do and those of your association. The one great difference is this: Through an unreasonable prejudice the aggregate of banking capital seems to have drawn upon itself the jealousy and hostility which are found in the channels of discontent. This animosity finds its vent among demagogues, and in ill-considered public utterings. It is not so with insurance companies. I have yet to hear one voice raised in denunciation of these institutions. They are not opposed on the platform nor in the halls of legislation. Who dare attack these institutions which are primarily for the investment of capital, and secondly to provide for the welfare of those whom death robs of protection and support?

"Your success has not been marred by the hand of politics. You pursue a business course, and are aloof from the pollution of partisanship. You adopt or reject from a purely business standpoint.

"If the same principles could be applied in finance we would not see an effort to establish a financial system with any object other than the public good; we would not see seats in the Senate and the House of Representatives and the Electoral votes of States scrambled for as a means of controlling the financial policy of the Nation. If we could base our monetary system wholly upon the experience of our people in financial matters, and not upon theory and experiment, we should be rid of these recurring periods of agitation and disturbance. Instead of seeing doubt, hesitancy, and uncertainty seize upon the commercial world every four years, we should then have permanency, stability, and safety. Elections could come and go, but business would not be disturbed.

"It is unfortunate but true that, owing to improper political motives, our financial system is a work of threads and patches. Its different parts have been made up partly in experiment, partly in a spirit of compromise, and partly from such light as has come in great exigencies. Instead of a symmetrical whole, it is disjointed and imperfect. Instead of contributing to a feeling of security and tending to aid the business man's success, it breeds distrust, causes dread, and leads to failure.

"We need a monetary system so strong at its weakest point that at the most critical time it will bear the burdens required of it; not a fair-weather system, but one so strong that in the midst of storm and perils the business man feels that it is a rock beneath his feet. We have recently seen an attack made upon the financial integrity of the Nation—an attempt to debase our currency. Our recent victory for honest money was a great achievement, but there are other battles to be fought. Heresy was not killed, though wounded and beaten. We must insure its permanent defeat by giving the Nation a better and a permanent financial system. For sixty years we have measured our contracts by the gold standard. This must be established as a permanent system. We must eliminate all fiat theories. The silver fiat differs only in degree and not in principle from the paper fiat. As long as conditions remain as they are now we must have recurring periods of doubt and disaster."

Mr. Eckels made an eloquent defense of the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain. His views on this as well as on the finances evoked cheers.

George T. Wilson, Fourth Vice President of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, spoke on "The Executive Officers and Their Relation to Their Producers." Dr. E. R. L. Gould spoke on "The Social Aspects of Life Insurance." The Rev. Dr. Henry M. MacCracken and B. H. Warner also made addresses.

At the annual business meeting prior to the banquet the following officers were elected: President—James Yereance; First Vice President—H. A. Appelius; Second Vice President—George W. English; Third Vice President—C. L. Walker; Secretary—Sheppard Homans, Jr.; Treasurer—William Dutcher; Executive Committee—Thomas P. Goodrich, (Chairman,) J. F. Makley, Frank Bushnell, R. E. Cochran, J. P. Kelly, and J. Frank Tallman.

BRIDGEPORT ROBBER SHOT.

One of Them Who Waylaid Henry C. Rylands May Die.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 16.—Henry C. Rylands, Secretary of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, while on his way home to-night from a meeting of the Mutual Aid Association of the employes of the factory with the funds of the society in his possession, was attacked by three men.

The men attempted to get Mr. Ryland's money, but he took out a revolver and fired at the party. A man named White, who was one of the party, was wounded in the neck, perhaps fatally.

Barnard Defeats Stark.

Barnard, the Brooklyn player, last night qualified for the final game of Maurice Daly's amateur billiard tournament, when he easily defeated Stark. The score was:

Barnard (200)—1 5 1 9 2 8 1 1 3 4 1 6 2 3 4 1 2 5 4 0 8 0 1 0 7 9 3 0 4 0 4 7 1 2 1 0 8 2 0 3 0 0 0 2 4 1 3 0 0 18 1—200.

Stark (280)—0 18 3 20 3 0 0 2 6 0 0 1 0 0 14 3 0 5 3 1 0 0 4 0 2 12 0 1 1 0 1 33 2 21 2 3 1 0 2 0 1 7 3 15 1 2 1 1 3—199.

High Run—Barnard, 46, (highest run thus far of the tournament;) Stark, 33. Average—Barnard, 3 47-51; Stark, 3 49-50.

Stark will have to play the winner of to-night's game, the loser to-night getting third place.

CLASS DAY AT HARVARD.

Important Changes in the Method of Celebrating It.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—The question of changes in class-day exercises at Harvard was settled this evening. The scheme finally adopted provides for the lowering of the flowers around the tree, and also the wearing of ordinary clothes instead of football clothes.

The suggestion of the corporation that class day should be extended through two or three days was met by voting to have a senior dance on the evening preceding class day. This leaves the programme of class day as it has always been, but on the day before there will be a Yale baseball game and the dance. There will be an opportunity for the extension of the spreads, which heretofore have been held only on class day.

The tickets for the senior day, which will be held in Memorial Hall, will be limited to 1,200, and boxes will be arranged in the hall. The tickets for the tree exercises will be limited to 3,400. The class also voted to hand down the class cheer to the freshmen and not the sophomores, also voted to wear caps and gowns of a pattern different from those worn at any other college.

LOWER TAX ON WHISKY WANTED

Distillers Ask a Reduction to Seventy Cents a Gallon.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.—A conference of whisky men, representing perhaps $100,000,000 of invested capital, was held to-day.

It was decided to petition Congress to put the tax on whisky at 70 cents.

Among those present were the following: President E. L. Snyder of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America, New York; Messrs. G. H. Cochran, President of the Kentucky Distillers' Association, Louisville; S. M. Rice, President of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, New York; J. M. Atherton, Louisville; J. C. Weidenman, Cleveland; J. B. Hanley, Providence, R. I.; W. E. Bradley, New York; Louis Gerstley, Philadelphia; R. N. Walther, Lebanon, Ky.; J. B. Sinott, New Orleans; C. G. F. Meyer, St. Louis; O. F. Fuller, Chicago; N. W. Murphy, Chicago; C. Goldsborough, Baltimore; T. H. Sherley, Louisville; John B. Thompson, Harrisburg, Ky.; James Sinott, Philadelphia; Samuel Werthelmer, Pittsburg; S. J. Lansher, Baltimore; Franklin T. Corning, Peoria, Ill.; K. G. Pontefract, Pittsburg; R. F. Blake, Louisville; W. M. Nelson, Nashville; Luther Adams, Boston; Fred Felton, Boston; William Brice, Philadelphia, and Martin R. Cook, New York.

A statement was issued showing that the higher the tax the greater the amount of illicit distilling; that the greatest frauds were perpetrated by the small stills; that at public sales the amount of the tax could not be obtained for whisky, indicating that, through the operations of illicit stills, the product could be obtained at a less price than the amount of the tax; that at 70 cents per gallon of $82,400,000 annually would be secured—a far greater sum than ever yet collected.

A committee was appointed to present the statement to Congress.

SECESSION TALK IN THE L. A. W.

Professionals and Friends of Sunday Meets Dissatisfied.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 16.—Secession of the Western States from the League of American Wheelmen is talked of here. The plan is to take in the South too.

The split, if it comes, will be on the rock of Sunday racing.

E. G. Hartwell, ex-Treasurer of the League of American Wheelmen, returned from Albany yesterday, and started the ball rolling at a meeting of local members, who believe that secession is all that will save the league. The matter will probably be brought to a head by violating the order and placing the onus of secession on Eastern league officials.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—The League of American Wheelmen leaders in Northern California are divided on the subject of secession from the League because of the Sunday racing decision. While many prominent men favor a split, others are just as strongly against it.

H. F. Wynne, Vice Consul for this division, is strongly in favor of the organization of a Western league, and of severing connections with the League of American Wheelmen. He says that the League membership last year cost California $598, from which not one cent's worth of benefit was derived.

George Stratter of the local Racing Board and Stanely Scoveren, Secretary-Treasurer of the California division, agree with him. On the other hand, A. P. Swain, President of the California Associated Cycling Clubs, and G. C. Strong, the first league member in the State, are as strong for maintaining the league intact.

Swain declares that if the matter were submitted to a vote of the League of American Wheelmen members would decide to stay with the old organization. The racing men generally favor secession. No immediate action on the matter is expected.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Professionals have started a boycott on the National meet of the League of American Wheelmen to be held in Philadelphia. This is the programme of revenge that the racing men have planned to even up with the alleged disregard for their interests shown at the recent assembly at Albany. It is probable that before the season is actively on the organization that has tried, with questionable success, to control racing will have formidable dissensions within itself to contend with. A rival league, with the interests of professionals at heart, is likely to be the result.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mr. Samuel Babcock gave a dinner to a party of twelve at his residence, 636 Fifth Avenue, last evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. John L. Riker gave a dinner party at their residence, 19 West Fifty-seventh Street, last evening.

—Mrs. Charles Eustis Orvis gave an "at home" at her residence, 41 West Eighty-first Street, yesterday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock. She was assisted in receiving by Miss Ethel Storm.

—Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Bertha Gumprecht, daughter of Mrs. V. Gumprecht of 1,311 Madison Avenue, to Herman A. Strauss of this city. The ceremony will take place next Monday evening at 6 o'clock at Sherry's. The Rev. Dr. Silverman will officiate.

—The fourth of the series of dances at the Fencers' Club, 37 West Twenty-second Street, was held last night. The patronesses who received were Mrs. Daniel C. French, Mrs. Charles C. Worthington, Mrs. Clarence C. Rice, Mrs. John L. Mitchell, and Mrs. Balmbridge Colby.

—The Tavern Club will give a tea at its clubrooms, 61 East Fifty-ninth Street, Washington's Birthday, from 4 to 6:30. The patronesses will be Mrs. Henry Bernhard, Mrs. Edgar Johnson, Mrs. Richard Limburger, Mrs. Charles May, Mrs. Isaac Untermeyer, and Mrs. Harry Sachs.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren gave a dinner party last evening at their residence, 20 West Fifty-sixth Street. The guests were Gen. and Mrs. Charles Grosvenor of Ohio, Gen. and Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Collis P. Huntington, Stevenson Constable, ex-Mayor and Mrs. William R. Grace, and Miss di Cesnola.

—The last of the Fortnightly dances took place at Sherry's last evening. It was the sixth dance of the series, which has been popular and well attended. The ballroom was elaborately decorated with potted plants. Small pennants and natural boutonnières for the gentlemen and red sashes and silken kerchiefs for the ladies were the favors. Supper was served at small tables.

—The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America were the guests of Mrs. I. Townsend Burden at her home, 5 Madison Square, last evening. There were 130 persons present. Mrs. Burden received alone. An address on historical subjects by Chauncey M. Depew was read. A musical programme was given by well-known artists, among them Mr. Langley, the baritone, and Mr. Crittle, the soloist. Supper was served late in the evening.

Low Rates to Buffalo and Niagara.

—The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad announces a half-rate excursion to Buffalo and Niagara Falls for Saturday next. The round trip costs $9.25, and reduced rates are offered at the hotels for holders of the tickets.

ALGER AND THE LUMBER TARIFF

The General Owns Canadian Lands and Favors Low Rates.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—"To Russell A. Alger, Prospective Secretary of War in the McKinley Cabinet," J. E. Defebaugh of The Timberman addresses an open letter in the current issue of his paper. The letter deprecates the fact that rumors have arisen connecting Gen. Alger's name with a movement to reduce the tariff on lumber so as to give to the Canadian lumbermen the entry to United States markets, and says: "The fact that the greater part of Gen. Alger's timber holdings are in Canada renders his position on the tariff agitation and in the Cabinet of an Administration that is pronouncedly high tariff in direct opposition."

The editor states that it is common knowledge that last December a convention of the lumber trade in session at Cincinnati was outspoken in its request for a tariff in excess of $2 per 1,000 feet. A tariff on sawlogs was also favored, but on the reconsideration that such an action would close many Michigan mills which depended on Canadian logs, this agitation was dropped and the tariff of $2 was fixed.

The action of this convention was being favorably considered by the Ways and Means Committee, engaged in framing the McKinley Tariff bill when it was shown that there was opposition to the rate among certain Michigan lumbermen. Last week a committee of these visited Washington and advocated a one-dollar instead of a two-dollar tariff. Inasmuch as Gen. Alger is greatly interested in Canadian timber, it was thought that he was aiding this committee, all of the members of which are interested in bringing Canadian lumber and logs into the United States.

In conclusion, the editor urges the coming Secretary of War to lay aside personal material interests for the sake of American lumbermen.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Leonard—Leonard.

An attractive church wedding, in which New York and Albany families were interested, occurred in the State Street Presbyterian Church, Albany, yesterday noon. The contracting parties were John Robert Leonard, formerly of this city, and Miss Harriet Olcott Leonard, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Leonard of Albany. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a very large assemblage by the Rev. Dr. John McClellan Holmes. A luxuriant profusion of palms and Easter lilies adorned the church, and a bower of palms was formed at the altar.

There were four bridesmaids, in rose-pink gowns and hats. They were Miss Elizabeth Fenn Leonard, youngest sister of the bride; Miss Isabel Leonard of New York, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Virginia Storrs of Utica, and Miss Cornelia Wright. Miss Leonard, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Her dress was of white brocade silk, with a hat to match. The bride's gown was of rich white satin with a long, round train edged with a ruching of white chiffon. A large bunch of Lilies of the Valley constituted the bridal bouquet. Arthur G. Leonard of New York, brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers were Gardner C. Leonard, Frank J. Wolfe, George Stedman, Julian Du Bois, Archibald J. McClure, and William Scudder.

A wedding breakfast was served at the residence of the bride's parents, 56 Willett Street, immediately after the church ceremony. Of the guests were the following from New York: Mrs. E. Leonard, mother of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Leonard, Miss Belle Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Ashley, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mrs. Ralph S. Townsend, Dr. Frank A. Remington, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Earl D. Berry, Mrs. W. H. Barrett, Miss Flossie Barrett, Miss Blanche Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. William Jackson, Miss Edna Ashley, Frank Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Ireland, and the Misses Ireland.

Ivey—Whitlock.

The marriage of Miss Ella Palmer Whitlock, daughter of Mrs. Daniel B. Whitlock of 356 West Twenty-eighth Street, to Louis O. Ivey of Walden, Orange County, N. Y., took place in the Church of the Holy Apostles, Ninth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, last evening. The Rev. Dr. B. E. Backus, rector of the church, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. D. L. Schwartz. The bride's gown was of white satin, trimmed with old point lace. She wore a tulle veil, and carried a bouquet of white roses. Miss Antoinette Whitlock, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Henrietta Ivey, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Minnie Ferguson, and they wore green and white silk, with chiffon waists. The maid of honor wore a pretty costume of green and white silk. The best man was Willard P. Whitlock, brother of the bride. The ushers were Daniel G. Murphy, George W. Ferguson, Jr., John Anderson, and Edward N. Hill. After the ceremony at the church, a reception was held at the residence of the bride's mother, and a wedding supper was served.

Morschhauser—Doelger.

Miss Madeline Doelger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Doelger, was married last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, One Hundredth Street and Riverside Drive, to William A. Morschhauser. George F. Morschhauser, a brother of the groom, was best man; Miss Celia Doelger flower girl, and Master Frank Doelger page. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Ahne of the Convent of the Holy Angel.

The bride wore a costume of white satin, court train, point lace, diamond ornaments, and a diamond necklace, the gift of the groom. The decorations were American Beauty roses and orchids. At 11 o'clock the bride and groom left for a two weeks' tour of the South. A great many presents were received, and over 300 guests witnessed the ceremony. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. George Ehret, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Wertz, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Ruppert, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. J. Adrian, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. King, and Mr. and Mrs. John D. Crimmins.

MacCartland—Daly.

Miss Marie A. Daly, the youngest daughter of "Phil" Daly, the proprietor of the Pennsylvania Club, was married yesterday at Long Branch, N. J., to Barton J. MacCartland of New York. The ceremony occurred in the Church of Our Lady Star of the Sea, and was performed by the Rev. William P. Cantwell at 7 o'clock.

There were many friends of the young couple present. The best man was John Rhodes, while Miss Henrietta Fenns was the maid of honor.

COMING EVENTS.

—A meeting of the Health Culture Club will be held Feb. 23, at 3 P. M., at 53 Orange Street, Brooklyn.

—The Morris Wheelmen of New York will give a reception and entertainment Feb. 23 at the Schnorer Clubhouse Hall.

—The Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., will give its annual reception in the Lenox Lyceum Feb. 22. The grand military march will begin at 11:30 P. M.

—The third anniversary celebration of the Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League of Montefiore Home will take place at the home Feb. 22, at 2 P. M.

—Gen. Martin T. McMahon will read a paper on "The Monuments" at the meeting of the United Service Club, 16 West Thirty-first Street, Saturday evening.

—Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., will on Tuesday evening next present a flag to the Rhinelander School. A guard of honor in uniform will attend the presentation ceremony.

—A concert for the benefit of the Christian Endeavor Seamen's Bethel, at 503 Hudson Street, will be given this evening in Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue.

—John H. Littlefield will lecture on "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln" before the Brooklyn Young Republican Club in the new Johnston Building, Nevins Street, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

—An encampment and social meeting of Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., will be held at Masonic Hall Friday evening. Among the items of entertainment provided will be a stereopticon exhibition of 100 views brought from Japan by Mr. Zalinski of the post.

CORINTHIAN MOSQUITO FLEET.

Annual Meeting Last Night for the Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Corinthian Mosquito Fleet was held last night at the Murray Hill Hotel. The following officers and committees were elected:

Charles W. Browne, Commodore; Clark A. Miller, Vice Commodore; Guy Standing, Rear Commodore; Charles Chamberlain, Treasurer, William R. Corwine, Secretary, and G. S. Pelham, Measurer. Regatta Committee—Clark A. Miller, W. Irvine Zerega, W. B. Sutton; House Committee—Guy Standing, Samuel L. Smith, A. M. Hunter; Entertainment Committee—Guy Standing, E. Hanford Sturges, J. K. Pauw, Frederick Paulding, W. W. Hollingsworth.

The Secretary reported that the club had 100 members, and a fleet of seventy-one yachts.

The annual dinner of the club will be held at the Hotel Manhattan March 1.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Nelson Murdock.

John Nelson Murdock, D. D., LL. D., Honorary Secretary of the American Baptist Mission Union, died at Clifton Springs, N. Y., yesterday, aged seventy-six years.

Dr. Murdock was one of the best-known Baptist clergymen in the State, as he was one of the oldest. His career was an active and eventful one. He was born in Oswego, and after receiving a common school education studied law. Although fully intending to follow this profession, he abandoned it soon after, being admitted to the bar, and began a course of theological study with the object of becoming a preacher. He was ordained as a Methodist minister, but became a Baptist while still a young man. After holding pastorates in Waterville and Albion, he became, in 1848, pastor of the South Baptist Church in Hartford, Conn., remaining there until invited to take charge of the Bowdoin Square Church, Boston, in 1857. He conducted that charge until 1863, when he was made one of the Secretaries of the American Baptist Mission Union.

From 1853 until 1856 he was associate editor with the Rev. Dr. Robert Turnbull on the staff of The Christian Review. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by the Rochester University in 1854.

Henry Taylor.

Henry Taylor, more familiarly known as "Uncle Harry," one of the oldest employes of the Postal Service in this country, died yesterday at his residence, 43 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn. He had been engaged in the Postal Service continuously since April 10, 1847, being a clerk in the distribution division of the General Post Office in this city. He was eighty-three years old. Mr. Taylor was proud of his record in the office, and used to tell visitors how thirty-five or forty years ago he and another man used to handle all the local and near-by mail, forty men being now required to do the same work. He wrote several interesting accounts of his travels during vacations.

Obituary Notes.

—Henry D. Brown of Phenix, R. I., for forty-one years cashier of the Phenix Village Bank, died yesterday. He was eighty-two years old.

—Jesse Davis of Lisbon, Me., died yesterday, aged eighty-three years. He was a Selectman for fifteen years, and Town Treasurer twelve years, and served as representative and Senator in the Legislature for six years.

—Thaddeus Smith of St. Louis, a son of the late Sol

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

New York, February 8, 1897.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of certificates issued by the undersigned pursuant to the Bondholders' Agreement dated March 20, 1896, will be held at No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Floor 4, on WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, to vote upon a proposition of the Union Pacific Reorganization offering to the Consolidated 6 Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company 50 per cent. in New 4 Per Cent. Bonds and 110 per cent. in Preferred Stock of the new corporation, in place of 80 per cent. in such bonds and 50 per cent. in Preferred Stock, and a provision for the defaulted interest in new Preferred Stock heretofore offered to said Bondholders and accepted by them, such former offer being practically withdrawn.

Such meeting is called pursuant to the provisions of said Bondholders' Agreement, and a determination in regard thereto by a majority in interest of those present or represented at the meeting will be binding.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, COMMITTEE.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

TO THE
STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company.

The undersigned committee have prepared a preliminary report of their investigations up to this date into the affairs of the road, which they are ready to furnish to any stockholder of the company on receipt of a request for information concerning its affairs, giving the stockholder's name and address, and a memorandum of the amount and kind of stock held.

CHAS. FAIRCHILD,
of Chas. Fairchild & Co.,
29 Wall Street, New York.
ALEXANDER McNEILL,
of Thompson, Adams & McNeill,
44 Broad Street, New York.
SELDEN BACON, Counsel.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
NO. 10 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee, and is
A Legal Depository for Money.
Trustee of Mortgages of Corporations, and Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.
Interest Allowed on Deposits,
subject to check through New York Clearing-house.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, Pres't ent.
John Kean,
Amos T. French, } Vice-Presidents.
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas.
Thos. L. Greene, Auditor.
Directors, 1897.
August Belmont, John Kean,
H. W. Cannon, John Howard Latham,
A. J. Cassatt, John G. Moore,
R. J. Cross, E. D. Randolph,
Rudolph Ellis, James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French, Samuel Thomas,
John N. A. Griswold, Edward Tuck,
H. L. Higginson, John I. Waterbury,
W. P. Hamilton, R. T. Wilson.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong and active. Money on call, 1½ to 2 per cent.

One-third of the transactions on the Stock Exchange yesterday were in Sugar Trust stock—over 60,000 shares. It was strong from the start, and there was a net advance for the day of 2½ points. Other industrial stocks shared somewhat in the gains scored by Sugar, and all the rest of the market practically was sympathetically strong.

***

The magnificent fiasco which Senator Lexow is hippodroming is construed in Wall Street as part of the tactics of the bull pool in Sugar, whose pleasure it is to turn what started out (apparently) as an inimical movement into helpfulness. If the managers of that bull pool had themselves framed the inquiries asked by Senator Lexow they could hardly have desired to ask questions other than those which have been asked—bringing out and emphasizing continually the tremendous earning power of the Sugar Trust, with the incidental suggestion that holders of Sugar Trust stock are in every way to be envied.

***

As a matter of fact, a fair inquiry might have disclosed a very different status.

What, by the way, has become of the question which Senator Lexow was to ask—which he is on record as having promised to ask—about the mysterious ten-million-dollar bond issue of the Sugar Trust?

Senator Lexow ought not to let his carefully prepared memoranda get lost, strayed, or stolen.

***

With the handsome rise scored in Sugar, all the rest of the market, showing strength, was affected by a general covering of short contracts. This was especially true in some of the Granger railroad stocks, all of which scored advances.

***

About 9,000 shares of Manhattan Elevated stock were traded in, with a sharp drop in the morning which was fractionally more than recovered in the afternoon. It can be relied upon that unless Mr. Russell Sage shall see some reason for changing his present attitude, the next Manhattan dividend will be on a reduced basis. Mr. Sage is committing himself resolutely to the policy of favoring dividends only when they are fully earned.

***

In Chicago Gas transactions were fairly large, and a slight fractional gain represented the change of the day. The stock was weak in early transactions. The fact that Illinois politicians are refusing to give up their grip upon the property is not agreeably received by New York insiders.

Foreign war complications cut no figure whatever in yesterday's market. Generally the feeling in Wall Street, based on special advices from abroad, was that all danger of immediate foreign complications was over. On this theory some lines of stock were bought by people who have not for a long time been showing any interest in the market.

***

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1907, coupon; the 4s, 1925, and the 5s all closed ⅛ higher. There were sales of $19,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 111½@111¾; $9,000 do., coupon, at 113¾; $91,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 122¼@122½; $5,000 5s, coupon, at 113⅝; $4,000 currency 6s, 1898, at 103½, and $1,000 do., 1899, at 106½.

***

In State bonds, $2,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 62⅛@62.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	½	Lake Shore	⅝
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	?	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Sug. Ref.	2½	Manhattan	⅝
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1¼
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Mo. Pacific	⅝
A., T. & S. F., all in. paid	⅛	Nat. Lead pf.	⅝
A., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. J. Central	⅞
C., B. & Q.	¾	Nor. Pacific	½
C., M. & St. P.	⅞	P. & R., all in. pd.	¾
Chi. & Northwestern	1	St. P. & Omaha	¾
C., R. I. & P.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	U. S. Rubber	⅞
Consol. Gas	3½	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Gen. Electric	½	Wabash pf	¾
Ill. Steel Co.	½	West. Union Tel.	½

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	¾	Nat. Starch 1st pf.	2½
Brooklyn R. T.	¾	N. & W. pf., all in. paid	1¼
Chi. Southern	½		
Col., H. V. & T.	1		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1½	N. Y., S. & W., gen.	2¼
C. & N. P. 1st 5s	1	Ohio & Miss. 1st	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs	3	S. Pac. Ariz. 1st	1½
		Southern Ry. 5s	1

BONDS DECLINED.

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo 5s.....1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $109,752,277; balances, $7,109,404; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $527,144.

Money on call in London 1¼@1½ per cent. Discount rates in open market, 2 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange slightly easier. Posted rates, unchanged at $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.84¾@$4.85 for sixty-day bills, $4.86⅞@$4.87 for demand, $4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.84½@$4.84¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞@95 and 95⅝@95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c discount. Boston—Par @5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 25c premium; telegraphic, 27½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

***

Bankers report a gradual improvement in the money market. Time money still continues very dull, but in the call and commercial paper departments there is more activity than of late. The ease in call money is chiefly responsible for the lack of business in the time department. Call rates are so low and brokers are transacting such a small volume of business that it is much cheaper to make no time contracts and depend on the call market for accommodation. There seems to be nothing at all doing in time money except renewals.

Commercial paper continues in good demand, and offerings have increased somewhat during the past few days. Brokers are inclined to look for slightly better rates within the next few days.

One Wall Street broker yesterday reported that during the past week he had received a number of inquiries from manufacturing concerns asking about the state of the market and the chances of floating considerable paper at present rates.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ¼, to 77⅝, and Atchison, ¼, to 14¾. Declined—Illinois Central, ¼, to 94½; New York Central, ⅛, to 95⅝, and Erie, ⅛, to 14⅛. Canadian Pacific sold at 56, Erie first preferred at 35, Reading at 12⅝, and Louisville and Nashville at 50⅝. British consols advanced 3-16, to 112⅛ for money and 112 3-16 for the account.

In Paris rentes sold at 102f 35c, and exchange on London at 25f 19c.

***

The improved situation in Crete had its logical effect on the European market yesterday. The diplomatic troubles predominate as a factor on all of the foreign bourses, and the European markets may be expected to fluctuate for some time to come in accordance with the news from southeastern Europe.

It will be noticed, however, that although the London market yesterday responded to the good news, and prices there continued firm, yet there was very little trading done. The transactions were few. And from London advices it would seem that there is but small disposition to buy stocks until the Cretan matter is settled. Yesterday's market showed this. Prices held steady, but they did so on sentiment only, not on a buying movement.

London did very little in our market yesterday. Buying orders from abroad were absent, and the arbitrage houses were prevented from doing anything by the rapidity with which prices here responded to the improvement abroad and rose to a parity.

BOND MARKET BROADENING.

Mr. A. B. Leach of Farson, Leach & Co. said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in talking of the situation in the market for investment securities:

"The demand for good bonds continues large and the supply small. The ease in the money market keeps up the inquiry for securities. The situation is much as it has been since the election. There is possibly some decrease in activity, but the scarcity of gilt-edged bonds has much to do with that.

"As long as money keeps as easy as it is now we will probably see no shrinkage in the demand for investment securities. Then the restoration of confidence which is going on all the time must continue to be effective, and a business revival such as seems inevitable must bring with it a further better feeling.

"So far in February there has not been quite as much activity in the bond market as in January. The demand continues mostly confined to securities of the highest grade, and the market is being cleaned up of these bonds. But, although business has been less, yet I think the market shows a broadening tendency—there is a greater inquiry for lower class bonds. A great many Western municipal securities have been bought up during the last two weeks. The public's interest in lower class bonds appears to be growing gradually.

"Of course, as long as we have a great plethora of money and the investors of the country are satisfied with a yield of from 3 to 3½ per cent., there will be a great demand for high-grade bonds. But the small supply of these securities is going to force people to turn their attention to the second-rate bonds, which, while not so well known nor so attractive as to the question of stability, still give a much better return on the money invested.

"Prices for all bonds are very high. In the gilt-edge securities they are extraordinary. But there seems no prospect of any decline. The great demand naturally keeps prices very firm, and from present indications that demand is going to continue for some time to come.

"As to the general outlook, we have the same underlying conditions that have existed for several months. Temporarily, adverse factors are keeping things back—we are momentarily annoyed by minor influences, which will die out as quickly as they came. We still have existing the powerful influences which must in time bring about improvement. There must be revival in trade and business that will be lasting and substantial. Except for the moment, conditions are all favorable. A little patience is necessary, but there is no reason for discouragement."

DELAWARE AND HUDSON IN 1896.

The pamphlet report of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for 1896 was issued yesterday. The following is the review by President Olyphant introductory to the statistical statements summarizing the year's business:

The net profits of the business amounted to $1,765,012.52, or a little over 5 per cent., a result which, in view of the extraordinary depression in all business interests of the country, should not be regarded as unfavorable.

In view of such out-turn, however, your managers have deemed it the part of prudence to reduce the dividend for 1897 to 5 per cent., thinking it wiser to follow the actual figures, even while hoping for a more favorable showing for the coming year.

The total output of coal for the year was 43,177,485.03 tons.

	Tons.
Of which your company produced	4,223,130.16
And transported for others	1,612,490.10
Total tons	5,835,621.06

The gross receipts were	$18,546,443.36
Expenses	13,693,799.37
	$4,852,643.99
Less taxes, interest, and rentals	3,087,631.47
Leaving net earnings	$1,765,012.52

Or a little over 5 per cent.

The operations of the leased lines show a slightly decreased loss, being $18,242.73, as against $28,647.04 for the previous year.

Stockholders frequently ask about the coal lands of the company and the possibility of their exhaustion. Careful reports on file in this office show that coal can be profitably mined from our properties for from sixty to seventy years, with an annual output as large as in any previous year.

The double tracking of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad referred to in the last report has been completed and paid for, and places the line in admirable condition to take care of all the business that may be offered it, at a reduced cost for handling.

The business of the New York and Canada Railroad has required expenditures for permanent improvements from year to year since it was first opened. On account of advances made by this company for such purpose, as well as for its construction, that company issued during the past year its debenture bonds for $1,000,000, bearing interest at 4½ per cent. per annum, and payable in 1904. These bonds were guaranteed by this company and sold at par.

The profit and loss of the yearly business of the New York and Canada Railroad is and always has been placed, as it should be, in the profit and loss account of your company.

Your company has for some years been interested in the Rutland Railroad Company as a large holder of its stock. The road of that company prior to March last was operated under lease by the Central Vermont Railroad Company. The latter company then went into the hands of receivers, who, in accordance with the permission of the court appointing them, surrendered the lease of the Rutland Company, and since May last that road has been operated by its own officers. The result of its business since then is that it has paid all fixed charges, and, after making and paying for many betterments, has declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on its preferred stock and has carried forward a surplus. Its Directors confidently anticipate much improvement in its future earnings.

The additions to our equipment during the year were: 6 locomotives, 100 box cars, 2 passenger cars, Gravity Railroad; 2 combination cars, Gravity Railroad; 1 caboose car, Gravity Railroad, and 10,031 tons of steel rails were purchased and paid for during the year.

***

The tabulated statistics for 1896 are presented as follows:

Profit and loss account of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1896.

DEBIT.

To coal on hand Dec. 31, 1895	$977,503.30
To mining coal	5,454,062.26
To transportation, canal, river, &c.	615,822.03
To transportation to tidewater, via Erie	805,601.97
To Rondout expenses	122,013.01
To Weehawken expenses	63,220.64
To real estate expenses	15,535.60
To salaries, rent, miscellaneous, and law expenses	210,101.51
To taxes	212,525.51
To interest	350,000.00
To balance, being profit for the year, 5 4-100 per cent.	1,765,012.52
Total	$10,591,398.35

CREDIT.

By sales of coal to Dec. 31, 1896	$7,216,362.77
By canal tolls	44,515.17
By net earnings from railroads	1,269,085.54
By miscellaneous profits, including insurance fund, rentals, boat yard account, and interest on investments	522,069.80
By coal on hand Dec. 31, 1896	1,539,365.57
Total	$10,591,398.85

Summary of profit and loss of railroads operated by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company during year 1896:

EXPENSES.

Albany and Susquehanna	$2,267,909.86	
Rensselaer and Saratoga	1,587,070.40	
New York and Canada	628,665.59	
Pennsylvania	1,923,796.50	
		$6,407,442.35
Interest, rentals, and dividends		2,525,103.96
Total		$8,932,548.31
Profit for 1896		1,269,085.54
Total		$10,201,633.85

EARNINGS.

Albany and Susquehanna	$3,756,136.84
Rensselaer and Saratoga	2,313,431.03
New York and Canada	920,941.21
Pennsylvania	3,211,124.77
Total	$10,201,633.85

Profit and loss statement of leased railroad lines, being Albany and Susquehanna, Rensselaer and Saratoga, New York and Canada, and their branches.

EARNINGS.

Operating railroads	$2,974,741.71	
Maintaining railroads	757,742.39	
Maintaining equipment	751,161.75	
		$4,483,645.85
RENTAL.		
Interest, rentals, and dividends on leased lines		$2,525,103.96
		—7,008,751.81

EARNINGS.

Passenger	$1,694,051.96	
Freight	5,195,981.25	
Miscellaneous	100,475.87	
		$6,990,509.08

LOSS.

Balance charged to profit and loss account, Delaware and Hudson Canal Company		18,242.73
		$7,008,751.81
Canal		$6,139,210.49
Railroad and equipment		10,433,065.44
Real estate	$5,461,104.80	
Real estate, Northern Coal & Iron Company	6,078,882.18	
		11,539,986.98
Mine improvements		2,986,604.72
Mine fixtures and equipment		444,764.38
Boats, barges, and steamboats		813,864.60
Coal yards and fixtures		156,938.30
Lackawanna & Susquehanna R. R.		1,108,188.12
Cherry Valley, Sharon & Albany R. R.		210,000.00
New York & Canada Railroad		3,760,740.99
Schenectady & Mechanicville R. R.		215,968.14
Construction, leased lines		1,379,792.40
Telegraph lines		18,707.74
Supplies on hand		1,346,894.77
Shop machinery, tools, &c.		488,220.38
Coal on hand		1,539,365.57
Miscellaneous assets, viz.:		
Bonds		115,785.25
Stocks, as follows:		
Albany & Susquehanna R. R., 4,500 shares	$450,000.00	
Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R., 8,000 shares	800,000.00	
Rutland R. R., 40,000 shares	1,500,000.00	
Sundry stocks	286,419.49	
		3,016,419.49
Advanced royalties on coal		879,301.92
Cash on hand		1,225,592.94
Bills and accounts receivable	$3,439,683.97	
Less December pay rolls and vouchers payable after January 1st, 1897	3,348,967.79	
		90,716.18
		$47,909,928.80
Capital stock		35,000,000.00
Bonds: 1917		5,000,000.00
Interest and dividends payable Jan. 1, 1897		476,550.00
Dividends, interest, and bonds unpaid		132,508.58
Loans payable		1,300,000.00
Surplus		6,000,870.22
		$47,909,928.80

***

Following is a comparative summary for 1896 and the two preceding years as to principal items of annual receipts and expense:

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Rec'ts from coal.	$7,778,225	$7,369,378	$7,884,152
Railroad ear'gs.	10,201,634	10,129,082	9,448,993
Miscellaneous	566,584	1,321,157	755,074
Total gross	$18,546,443	$18,819,618	$18,068,220
Op. expenses	13,693,799	13,376,732	12,529,540
Net	$4,852,643	$5,442,886	$5,538,680
Charges	3,087,631	3,078,491	3,319,959
Balance	$1,765,012	$2,364,395	$2,218,713
Earned on stock, per cent	5.04	6.75	7.10

CHICAGO'S GAS WAR.

The publication on the financial page of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday of quotations from leading Chicago newspapers regarding new troubles of the Chicago Gas Company, in which it was stated that there would be no further efforts made to put through the Illinois Legislature the scheme for consolidating the various gas interests of Chicago, and furthermore pointing out that the Ogden Gas Company was looming up as a formidable rival of the Chicago Gas Company, seems to have produced among some New York insiders of Chicago Gas a disposition to be somewhat hypercritical.

One of these insiders yesterday angrily declared that a newspaper which would give space to such stories was a newspaper to be discredited. The quotations published by THE TIMES were from The Chicago Journal, The Chicago Times-Herald, and The Chicago Tribune, the foremost daily newspapers of Chicago. The denunciation of the quotations from these papers as "lies" would seem to indicate that their publication was not altogether agreeable to some speculative plans.

That the war between the gas companies of Chicago is a real one and that it is being waged fiercely and earnestly is shown by a circular issued by the Ogden Gas Company. The circular gives the Ogden Gas Company's side of the controversy tersely and explicitly. The circular says:

From the inception of its enterprise the Ogden Gas Company has been systematically and maliciously attacked by the gas trust, whose monopoly it threatened. Bad faith and no intention to build were charged from the time a franchise was granted until gas was turned on.

The public knows when it is well served. The Ogden gas is so manifestly superior as well as cheaper than that supplied by the trust that the latter has found itself losing over 85 per cent. of its consumers in the territory reached by the Ogden Company's mains. In sheer desperation it has now resorted to methods unworthy even of a trust, and insulting to the community whose honor and integrity it has sought to subvert by bribery.

Persons who have entered into written agreements with the Ogden Gas Company to use its gas exclusively are offered bribes, ranging from two months' free gas to $75 cash, to induce them to violate these contracts.

Owners of flat buildings are offered large sums to induce them to compel their tenants to use the poorer and higher-priced gas of the "trust." Attempts are being made to corrupt agents of flat buildings by offering them large sums of money if they will sacrifice the interests of both tenants and clients by compelling the use of "trust" gas. These insulting attempts, in keeping with the well-known methods of the "trust" to corrupt the community, have for the most part been unsuccessful. It is, however, proper, that it be thoroughly understood that the Ogden Gas Company will insist upon its rights. It will be the policy of that company to give a perfect gas service, and to treat all its patrons justly and with liberal consideration, but it will not allow repudiation of contracts. Any person having a written agreement with the Ogden Gas Company to take its gas will, it is hoped, realize the legal necessity of carrying out such contract.

The Ogden Gas Company knows that good service, fair treatment of patrons, and clean business methods will be approved by that class in the community whose patronage is worth having. It does not, therefore, fear as to the final outcome.

CHICAGO AND MR. YERKES.

Chicago's newest grievance against New York—the stealing of Mr. Yerkes and the Yerkes securities—is a much-discussed matter just now in the Western metropolis. The Chicago papers are trying to decide among themselves whether the exodus of Mr. Yerkes will prove a blessing or a disaster, and the various consoling deductions which Chicago's financial writers make from the question are both interesting and curious. Says The Evening Post of that city, in discussing the matter:

Just how soon the promised transfer of the Yerkes securities to New York will take place is a matter of interesting conjecture at this time. The question was until very recently of paramount importance to members of the Chicago Stock Exchange, in view of the fact that a large majority of the business done on the local bourse consisted of trades in the Yerkes stocks. Since the Exchange was first opened it is equally true that the backbone of local business has been in these securities. Their removal, therefore, at the present time is regarded with anything but equanimity on the part of local brokers.

There is, however, a reverse side to the picture, and one which may, after all, prove a benefit to the local Exchange. Dealings in the Yerkes securities will not cease on the Chicago Stock Exchange after their transfer to New York. People who hold the stocks are mostly residents of Chicago, and they will in all probability continue as heretofore to intrust whatever business they may have to their Chicago stock brokers. In this manner trades will of necessity continue on the Chicago Exchange. But if, as would be reasonably probable, there should be an extensive trading in these stocks in Wall Street, the fact will afford a channel for the long-desired institution of arbitrage business between La Salle Street and Wall Street.

Meantime Mr. Yerkes is taking up his loans at several of the banks as quickly as the proceeds of the recent bond sale become available. Already in this manner three or four accounts have been cleared up, and within a month or so it is expected that the whole floating indebtedness will have been liquidated. In anticipation of such an event it is said that offers of loans to almost any amount have been made to Mr. Yerkes, but declined. When the first sale of bonds shall have been completed the plethora of idle capital in local banks will have been increased by some $2,000,000 or more.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The feature in the outside security market yesterday was the sudden rise in the common and preferred stocks of the East River Gas Company. Both showed great activity shortly before 3 o'clock, the common going to 46 bid and the preferred to 76 bid. Standard Oil was active and closed at 277 bid. Brokers predict that the record price of 280 will be passed to-day. Second Avenue is neglected since the deal, and the stock is looked upon as being in rather weak position.

The outside security market is dull, yet it shows that there must be something more than war news to bring stocks out.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	197	205
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117½
Broadway Surface 2d	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	173	174
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	67	70
Brooklyn Elevated	3	5
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	104
Buffalo Cross-town	103½	105
Buffalo Street Railway stock	72	74
Buffalo Street Railway 1st	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River	152	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	114
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	360
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	57	63
Kings County Traction	41½	43
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue R. R. stock	133	148
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	194	200
Third Avenue Railroad	153	155
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	104	107
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20	21
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95½	97½

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	57½	58½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	95	97
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	45	50
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	88	90
N. Y. & E. R. stock	59	61
Union Ferry stock	58	59½
Union Ferry 5s	101	103

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	91	93
Indianapolis Gas stock	130	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	64½
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75½	76

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Columbus Gas	71	73
Consolidated Gas' bonds of N. J.	75	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	17	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	198	203
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	61
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89½	90¼
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	230	235
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	46	46½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	76	77
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	104½	105
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	95¼	95¾
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Stardard Gas, New York	80	82
Standard Gas pf., New York	100	109
Standard Gas 1st, New York	110	114
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	59	61½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	89	90

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders	30	30½
Barney & Smith common	9	12
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	25	30
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	72½	75
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	98	100
Lorillard Company pf.	102	103½
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	50	53
Michigan Peninsular C. 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	16	18
New York Biscuit Company 6s	104	106
Nicaragua Canal Con. (n)	3	8
Pennsylvania Coal	325	340
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
*Pratt & Whitney pf.	59	61
Standard Oil Trust	277	278
Trenton Pottery	7	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	30	40
Union Typewriter	6½	7½
Union Typewriter 1st	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	71	74
Wagner Car Company	157	158½
Worthington Pump pf.	82	85

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	101	..
Central & South American Tel.	118½	120
Commercial Cable stock	169	170
Hudson River Tel. stock	59	62½
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	66
Madison Square Garden stock	7	12
Madison Square Garden 2d	69	71½
New York & New Jersey Tel.	124	127
New York Loan & Imp. stock	45	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company	97½	99
Pittsburg-Shenango Railroad stock	15¾	16¾
Trow Directory pf.	32½	35

*Ex dividend.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64¼@65. Sales of 4,000 ounces at 64¾c.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 476,079.53 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 29 11-16d per ounce.

Following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, compared with the last four years:

Imports of gold from Jan. 1 to date	$337,042
Exports in the same period	254,671
Net imports	$82,371
Net imports, 1896	66,074
Net exports, 1895	25,800,022
Net exports, 1894	2,079,320
Net exports, 1893	20,682,810

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On the Stock Exchange, 1,773 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .24@.27. On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Bodie sold at .80, 200 Best and Belcher at .75, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.25, 500 Cripple Creek consolidated at .12, 200 Standard at 1.70@1.75, 600 Mono at .28, 200 Pharmacist at .13, and 200 Small Hopes at .52.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	631	651	651
1st week Feb.	$53,000	$48,200	$54,000
From July 1	1,985,436	2,067,915	2,060,747

BROOKLYN CITY & NEWTOWN for the quarter ended

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, February 17,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
10 shs. Importers and Traders' Nat. Bank.
13 shs. N. Y., New Haven and Hartford R. R.
170 shs. Barney Dumping Boat Co.
400 shs. Washington Water Power Co., Spokane, Wash. (hypd.).
31 shs. Consolidated Electric Storage Co.
$7,500 Comstock Tunnel Co. Inc. bonds.
2 shs. Postal Telegraph Cable Co.
$5,000 Wabash R. R. 6 p. c. Deb. Bonds, Series B.
$100 Wabash R. R. Deb. Bond, Scrip, Series B.
(By order of Trustees.)
$100 Harlem Club 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bond.
11⅛ shs. Lou., New Alb. & Chic. Ry. common.
88 shs. do do pref.
43 shs. Electric Selector & Signal Co. common.
28 shs. do do pref.
$10,000 Rich. & West Pt. Termi. Ry. & Warehouse Co. 5 p. c. Cons. 1st Mtge. Coll. Trust Gold Bonds, Trust Receipts.
$3,000 Edison Illuminating Co. of St. Louis 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, Reg., Feby., 1897, coup.
(By order of Administrator.)
16 shs. Mechanics' Nat. Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
40 shs. Phenix Nat. Bank.
20 shs. Importers and Traders' Nat. Bank.
50 shs. Home Ins. Co.
100 shs. Gallatin Nat. Bank.
100 shs. United N. J. R. R. and Canal Co.
$2,000 Railroad Equip. Co. 6 p. c. Special Car Trust Loan Mtge. Bonds, December, 1898.
$37,000 Atlantic Coast Electric R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1945.
50 shs. N. Y. Advertising Sign Co.
103 shs. Continental Nat. Bank.
$20,000 Ionia and Lansing R. R. 1st Mtge. Extd. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1899.
$100,000 Ohio Mining Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1901.
$50,000 do, do, 1906.
25 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
25 shs. South Brooklyn Saw-Mill Co.
22 shs. Cent. Park, North, and East River R. R.
10 shs. Eagle Fire Co.
3 shs. Oriental Bank.
1 sh. Chemical Nat. Bank.
72 shs. American Exchange Nat. Bank.
245 shs. Indianapolis Gas Co.
$20,090 Duluth Water and Light Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1916.
100 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
5 shs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New York, Feb. 5th, 1897.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 17th day of March, 1897, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen Directors for the ensuing two years.
THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS WILL BE CLOSED ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M., AND REOPEN ON THURSDAY, MARCH 18TH, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE CO.,
NO. 658 BROADWAY,
New York City, Feb. 2, 1897.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Feb. 23, 1897, at 11 A. M.
Stock transfer books will be closed Feb. 16 to 23, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. PARMLY, Secretary.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Company.
44 South Street, Baltimore, Md.
February 3d, 1897.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees and Directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the company as above on the 17th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 6th instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 18th instant.
S. K. STUART, Secretary.

FEB. 4, 1897.
The second annual meeting of the stockholders of the Nicaragua Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held Thursday, Feb. 18, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, No. 54 Broad St., in the City of New York.
J. W. MILLER, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1897.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New Yorker Staats Zeitung for election of Trustees for the next year, and all other business, will take place on Monday, March 8, 1897, at 9 o'clock A. M., in the office of The New Yorker Staats Zeitung.
OSWALD OTTENDORFER, President.

DIVIDENDS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
The under-mentioned dividends have been declared for the half year ended 31st December, 1896:
On the Preference Stock, Two Per Cent.
On the Common Stock, One Per Cent.
The Common Stock transfer books will close in London at 3 P. M. on Friday, 26th February, and in Montreal and New York on Tuesday, 9th March. The Preference Stock books will close at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, 9th March. All books will be reopened on Thursday, 5th April.
Warrants for the Common Stock dividend will be mailed on or about 1st April to Shareholders of record at the closing of the books in New York and London, respectively.
The Preference Stock dividend will be paid on Thursday, 1st April, to Shareholders of record at the closing of the books at the Company's London Office, 1 Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C.
By order of the Board.
CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

Office of
HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING COMPANY,
207 Produce Exchange, Feb. 10th, 1897.
DIVIDEND NO. 18.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, payable March 1st to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed at 12 M. February 20th, and opened at 9 A. M. March 2d.
The coupons of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the company, due March 1st, 1897, will be paid by the Franklin Trust Company, corner of Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn.
THOS. A. McINTYRE, Treasurer.

Saint Paul & Duluth Railroad Co.
32 Nassau Street, New York, Feb. 2, 1897.
A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½ per cent.) on the preferred stock of this company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after March 1, 1897. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Saturday, February 6, 1897, and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1897.
PIERRE JAY, Assistant Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mtge. 4½% Registered Bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Saturday, Feb. 20, 1897, at 12 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due March 1, 1897, and will open March 1, 1897, at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Feb'y 13th, 1897.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
29,160	Am. Sug. Refs.	112¼	114½	111¾	114⅜
180	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13¼	13½	13¼	13¼
20	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	32	32	32	32
1,120	Am. Tobacco	69	69½	68¾	69½
170	A., T. & S. F.	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
20	Bay State Gas	11½	11½	11½	11½
2,030	Chicago Gas	76½	76⅞	75½	76⅜
280	C., R. I. & P.	67⅝	67	66⅞	67
8,270	C., B. & Q.	74¼	74⅝	74	74⅜
7,330	C., M. & St. P.	75⅜	76	75¼	75⅞
10	Cent. of N. J.	99½	99½	99¼	99¼
130	Ches. & Ohio	17	17⅛	17	17⅛
110	Gen. Electric	34½	34½	34¼	34½
550	Louis. & Nash.	49⅜	50⅛	49⅜	50
1,920	Manhattan	87½	87⅝	86¼	87¼
40	Mo. Pacific	21½	21½	21½	21½
260	Nor. Pac. pf.	37¼	37½	37¼	37½
2,440	Phil. & Read.	24⅜	25⅜	24⅝	25⅜
20	Southern pf.	28	28	28	28
150	Tenn. C. & I.	26¼	27	26¼	27
290	U. S. Rubber	19	19	19	19
210	U. S. Leather pf.	55⅞	56⅛	55⅜	56⅛
10	Wabash pf.	16	16	16	16
2,480	West. Union	81¾	82½	81⅜	82½
52,090					

Bonds.

$3,000	Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	80	80¾	80	80¾
10,000	C. & N. W. 6s	41¾	42¼	41¾	42¼
3,000	Int. & G. N. 2d	80	80	80	80
12,000	Nor. Pacific 3s	54¾	55	54¾	55
1,000	N. Y., O. & W. 4s	95	95	95	95
2,000	Rock Isl. deb. 5s	99	99	99	99
$31,000					

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $6,616,125, against $6,847,861 in the preceding week and $4,433,817 in the corresponding week of last year. Total exports since Jan. 1, $46,642,421, against $46,322,182 in the corresponding period of last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
148	151	20	Adams Express	148½	150	148½	150	
52	53½	120	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	−1⅜
13⅛	13⅜	2,746	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	+ ½
32⅜	33	984	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	32	32⅞	32	32⅞	+2
114⅛	114½	61,303	American Sugar Refs.	112	114⅝	111⅜	114⅝	+2½
102½	103	545	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	102¾	103	102¼	103	+1
63¼	63½	9,655	American Tobacco	63	69½	68	69⅜	+ ⅝
24	26	17	Ann Arbor pf.	23¾	23¾		23¾	
14⅞	14⅝	1,510	At., T. & S.F. all in. pd.	14⅛	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
12¼	12⅜	870	At., T. & S. F., new.	12	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ¼
22⅝	23⅛	3,152	At., T. & S. F. pf.	22	23½	22	23½	+ ⅝
15¼	15⅞	100	Baltimore & Ohio	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
11	11½	100	Bay State Gas	11½	11½	11½	11½	
2	2½	100	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½	− ¾
89	91	22	Brooklyn Union Gas.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	
44	45	210	Canada Southern	44⅞	44⅞	44½	44½	− ½
11¼	12	220	Central Pacific	11	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
17½	17¾	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
74⅜	75	5,535	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	74⅜	77	74⅛	74⅞	+ ⅛
76¼	77	7,540	Chicago Gas	76	77	75⅝	76⅞	+ ⅛
75¼	75⅞	12,055	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	75¼	76	75⅛	75⅞	+ ⅛
132¾	133¼	340	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	132¾	132⅞	132¾	132⅝	+ ⅛
104⅛	104½	842	Chicago & Northw.	103¾	104¼	103¾	104¼	+1
66⅝	67⅛	3,237	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	66¾	67	66¾	67	+1
26½	27	350	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26⅛	− ⅛
40	50	100	Cleve., L. & W. pf.	40	40	40	40	
22½	23	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	22	22½	22	22½	+1
3½	4	5	C. & H. C., all in. pd.		4¼		4¼	
7	8	2,310	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	7½	8	7	7	−1
150½	151	1,570	Consolidated Gas Co.	148	150½	148	150¼	+3½
107⅜	108¼	805	Delaware & Hudson.	107	107⅝	107	107⅝	+ ⅝
153	156	125	Del., Lack. & Western.	152½	152½	152½	152½	+ ½
104½	105½	6	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	
34⅜	34⅞	900	General Electric	34⅜	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅛
92	94	105	Illinois Central	93	93	93	93	
32⅝	33	110	Illinois Steel Co.	32½	33¼	32½	33½	+ ⅛
23⅝	24	100	Laclede Gas	23¼	23¼		23¼	
16	17	250	Lake Erie & Western	16	16	16	16	
154⅜		412	Lake Shore	154¼	154⅜	154¼	154⅜	+1⅜
49⅝	50	2,520	Louisville & Nashville	49½	50	49⅜	50	+ ⅝
87⅞	88	9,000	Manhattan Con.	87½	87⅞	86½	87⅜	+ ½
13¾	14	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13	13	13	13	
29½	29⅞	1,295	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	29	29⅜	29	29⅜	+1½
21½	21¾	1,040	Missouri Pacific	21⅝	21¼	21¼	21½	+ ½
21⅞	22	1,225	National Lead Co.	22	22¾	21⅞	22	
110	111		National Lead Co. pf.	80	89	89	89	+ ⅝
50	60	100	National Starch 1st pf.	52½	52½		52½	−2½
92	93½	428	New Jersey Central	90½	93	90¾	93⅜	+ ⅞
93½	94	490	New York Central	93½	94	93¼	93¾	+ ⅛
170	172	125	N. Y., N. H. & H.	170	172½	170	172½	
0	9½	50	N. Y., Sus. & West.		9¼	9¼	9⅜	
25⅞	26	900	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	25¼	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
17	17½	200	N. & W. pf., all in. pd.	17	17	17	17	−1¼
14½	14⅝	200	Northern Pacific pf.	14½	14½		14½	+ ½
37⅝	37¾	6,213	Northern Pacific pf.	37½	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	15	400	Ontario & Western.	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
25⅛	25¼	675	Pacific Mail.	25⅜	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
25⅜	25½	2,900	P. & R., all in. pd.	24⅝	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅜
13½	13⅝	50	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
5⅜	5½	1,072	St. L. & San Fran.	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
39¼	40	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	39½	39½		39½	+ ½
15	15¼	540	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	15	15¼	15	15	+ ¼
3⅜	4	400	St. Louis Southw.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
10⅝	11⅜	403	St. L. & Southw. pf.	11	11	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
19	23	100	St. Paul & Duluth.	20	20	20	20	− ¼
115	118	400	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	117	117	116½	116½	+ ½
49	49½	320	St. Paul & Omaha.	48¼	49	48¼	49	+ ¾
15⅛	16	340	Southern Pacific.	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
9¼	9¾	125	Southern Railway.	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅜
28¼	28⅝	1,940	Southern Railway pf.	28	28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ⅜
10	10¼	350	Standard R. & T.	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
27¼	27⅝	4,570	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	27	27⅝	26⅛	27⅜	+ ¼
7⅛	7¼	439	Union Pacific	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	
7½	8	325	United States Leather.	7⅛	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ⅛
56¾	56⅝	3,775	U. S. Leather pf.	56¾	56¾	55⅝	56¼	+ ⅜
19⅜	20¼	710	United States Rubber.	19⅜	20	19	20	+ ⅜
70½	71½	500	U. S. Rubber pf.	70	70½	69½	70⅛	+ ⅜
6⅝	6⅞	420	Wabash	6½	6⅝		6⅝	+ ⅛
16⅜	16⅝	1,300	Wabash pf.	15¾	16½	15¾	16¼	+ ⅜
99	101	10	Wells-Fargo Express.	100	100	100	100	
82¾	82⅝	8,340	Western Union Tel.	81⅞	82½	81	82⅜	+ ⅛
1⅞	2⅛	950	Wheeling & Lake Erie	2	2	2	2	− ¼
9½	11	10	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Sales.		174,594						

Silver.

64¾	65	4,000	Bullion certificates	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Dock & Imp 5s		Erie 4s prior bonds		1,000c	87⅞
1,000	115½	25,000	95	2,000	87¾
Am Spirits M Co 6s		20,000s10F	95	33,000	87⅞
3,000	80¼	Ft W & D C 1st		1,000	88
1,000	80	1,000	58	Ohio & Miss 2d	
5,000	80¼	1,000	58¼	6,000	118
1,000	80½	Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s		Oregon R & N 4s	
6,000	80¼	10,000	91	10,000	83
Am Tobacco Co scrip		Gen Elec Co deb 5s		10,000	83¼
2,000s10F	66	7,000	95¾	Oregon Short Line 6s, Tr Co certfs	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		8,000	95⅞	8,000	114
4,000	79¼	Han & St Jo cons		10,000	114¼
1,000s1	79	1,000	119½	Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs	
At, T & S F gen 4s		H & Tex Cent 1st 5s		5,000	75¾
2,000	81⅞	1,000	108½	7,000	75⅞
5,000	81¾	H & Tex Cent G M 4s		People's G & C of Chi 1st cons 6s	
1,000	81⅞	10,000	67	1,000	105½
500	82	Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge		Phil & Read 1st pf inc. Trust Co certfs, all installments paid	
15,000	81⅞	1,000	79½	15,000	45
52,000	82	4,000	80	Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented	
500	82½	500	78	5,000	81¼
1,000	81⅞	Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs		5,000	81½
500	81¾	5,000	74⅝	Pitt, Shen & L E 1st	
10,000	82⅜	Knox & Ohio 1st		1,000	99⅞
500	82⅝	1,000s3	114	Rio Grande Western 1st	
Adjustment 4s		Lehigh & N Y 1st		1,000	72⅜
15,000	46¼	2,000	93	Rome, W & Og cons	
20,000	46¾	Lehigh & N Y 1st		1,000	119½
15,000	46½	2,000	117⅞	St L & Iron Mount 2d	
5,000	46¾	Louis & Nash 5s		6,000	102¼
15,000	47	2,000	100	St L & Iron Mount 5s	
5,000	46⅞	Mil & St P, Chi & Pac West 5s		12,000	75½
5,000	47⅛	5,000	113¾	St P, M & M 1st consid 6s	
1,000	47	2,000	113¾	5,000	123¾
At & Pac, gtd 4s certfs of deposit		Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A		Cons 6s, reduced to 4½s	
5,000	51½	10,000	98⅞	5,000	104
Brooklyn Elev 1st		Minn & St L con 5s		Montana Cent 6s	
1,000	73	1,000	103	3,000	115¾
1,000	73½	Mo, K & T 1st 4s		San An & Ar Pass 4s	
Brooklyn R T 5s		1,000	84	10,000	58¼
1,000	80	Mo, K & T 2d		5,000	58¾
5,000	80¼	1,000	58⅞	20,000	58½
5,000	80	7,000	59¼	2,000	58¾
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s		Mo, K & T of T 5s		21,000	58¾
12,000	108¾	3,000	80	5,000	58¾
1,000	108⅞	Mobile & Ohio G M 4s		20,000	58¾
30,000	108¾	1,000	67¾	3,000	58⅞
Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s		6,000	68	Scioto Val & N E 4s	
15,000	112¾	Nash, C & St L 1st		1,000	83⅛
Cent of N J gen 5s		20,000	129	So Pac of Ariz 1st	
1,000	117½	N Y, C & St L 4s		16,000	93
Cent Pac 6s, 1898		10,000	105¼	10,000	93½
1,000	101⅞	3,000	105¾	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		Registered		2,000	89½
18,000	76½	3,000	105	3,000	89½
Ches & Ohio con 5s		N Y & Harl 1st reg		12,000	89¾
3,000	110	6,000	112¼	6,000	89⅞
Chi, B & Q cons 7s		N Y N H & H 4s cons deb certfs		1,000	89⅝
4,000	117½	5,000	134	2,000	89⅝
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		10,000	135	Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st	
3,000	100⅜	5,000	135½	5,000	86¼
3,000	99⅞	10,000	136	5,000	87
6,000	100¼	Small bonds		Tex & Pac 2d inc	
Chicago & Erie 1st		900	134	1,000	21½
2,000	111⅞	N Y, O & W refdg 4s		Union Pac 1st, 1896, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups	
6,000	111¾	8,000	95	8,000s20F	103½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs		N Y, S & W G M		Union Pac 1st, 1898	
10,000	41½	5,000	71½	6,000	105
12,000	42	9,000	72	Union Pac gold 6s col trust notes	
4,000	42¼	5,000	72½	10,000	101¼
2,000	42½	Nor Pac 1st 6s		Union Pac ext 5 Fd 8s	
Chi, I & P ext 5s		1,000	115½	8,000	94
25,000	103¼	Nor Pac gen lien 3s		U P, D & G 1st	
Chi, R I & P deb 5s		2,500	54½	10,000	36¾
40,000	99	3,000	54½	5,000	36½
C, St P, M & O cons		40,000	54⅝	Wabash 1st 5s	
1,000	129¾	1,000	54½	5,000	107
Col, C & I V & T 5s		10,000	54¾	2,000	106¾
3,000	73½	3,000	54⅝	6,000	107
Denver & Rio Grande 4s		10,000	54¾	West Shore gtd 4s	
1,000	88½	58,000	54⅝	1,000	107¼
Dul & Iron Range 1st		30,000	54¾	1,000	106¾
2,000	99½	48,000	55	Registered	
Dul, S S & A 5s		500	55	7,000	106
15,000	101	35,000	55	10,000	105¾
East Tenn, Va & Ga 1st		41,000	55¼	2,000	105⅝
3,000	108⅜	51,000	55¾	Western Pac bonds	
East Tenn, Va & Ga divisional 5s		10,000	55⅜	7,000	102
5,000s20F	112	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s			
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s		7,000	87¾		
1,000	112	10,000	87⅝		
Eliz, Lex & B S 6s		Total sales		$1,588,400	
5,000	102⅛				
Erie gen lien 3-4s					
3,000	65½				
2,000	65¾				
9,000	65⅞				

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95½		Consol. Coal	33	40	Minn. Iron	40	45
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112	Den. & R. G.	10¾	11⅜	Mobile & Ohio	21	22½
4s, c., 1907	113	113½	Den. & R. G. pf.	41½	42½	Morris & Essex	162	165
4s, r., 1925	122⅞	123⅞	D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9	Nat. Lin. Oil	13	14
4s, c., 1925	122½	122⅞	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	58		National Starch	4	7
5s, r., 1904	113½	114	D., S. S. & A.	3¼	4½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	17	22
5s, c., 1904	113½	114	D., S. S. & A. pf.	8	9½	New Cent.	5	7
Currency 6s, 1898	103½	..	Erie	14½	14⅝	New England	36	37
Currency 6s, 1899	106½	..	Erie 1st pf.	34	35	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11	12
Cherokee 4s, 1897	103½	..	Erie 2d pf.	10½	21	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.		70
Cherokee 4s, 1898	104	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	64¼	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	23½	26½
Cherokee 4s, 1899	104	..	Ev. & T. H.	25	31	Norfolk So.	60	70
			Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	45	North American	4¼	4⅝
			Gt. Nor. pf.	120	123	Ohio Southern		5
Alb. & Sus.	170	..	G. B. & W.	30	40	Ont. Mining	10¾	11½
Alt. & T. H., t. r. 5s	60	..	G. B. & W., deb., A		50	Oregon R. & N.	14	24
Am. Coal	108	119	G. B. & W., deb., B		5	Ore. R. & N. pf.	42	44
Am. Cotton Oil	11	12	Harlem	292	..	Penn. Coal	310	..
Am. Express	111	113	Homestake	35	40	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	2	2¼
Am. Tobacco pf.	100	102	Iowa Central	7	8	Peo. & East	4	8
Ann Arbor	8¾	9½	Iowa Cent. pf.	24½	26	Phil. & R. 1st pf., when issued	46	50
At. & Pac.	⅞	¼	Jollet & Chicago	156	..	Phil. & R. 2d pf., when issued	30½	31½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	5	Kan. & Mich.	5	7	Pitt. & L. E.	95	98
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106	Keok. & D. M.	2	4	P., C. & St. L. pf.	48	52
Brunswick Co.	⅜	½	K. & D. M. pf.	12	13½	P. Fw. W. & C.	163	170
Buff., R. & P.	16¾	22	Keokuk & West.	32	40	Pullman Co.	154	156
Buff., R. & P. pf.		65	Laclede Gas pf.	70	75	Quicksilver	¼	¾
Bur., C. R. & N.	71	76	Canadian Pacific	54½	55½	Rens. & Saratoga	178	186
Chi. & Alton	162	..	Long Island	45	48	R., W. & O.	117⅛	118
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	L., N. A. & C.		¼	Rio Grande Western	98	100
Chi. & E. Ill.	42	45	Mah. Coal R.	100	115	St. P. & D. pf.	85	90
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	98	Mah. C. R. pf.	100	115	St. P. & O. pf.	130	137
Chicago G. W.	4	5	Man. Beach	5	10	Texas Pacific	9¼	9¾
Chi. & N. W. pf.	151	..	Md. Coal pf.	40	60	Third Avenue	153	158
Cleve. & Pitts.	163½	..	Met. Traction	107	108	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	15	25
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅜	1¼	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1⅝	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
C. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	..	3	Mich. Central	89	91	U. P., D. & G.	1⅞	2⅛
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	90	Minn. & St. L.	18¾	20	U. S. Express	35	40
C., H. V. & T. pf.	..	35	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	77	80	West. Union Beef.	6½	8
Com. Cable	150	175	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	46¾	48			

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the Liberty Street Real Estate Exchange the following securities, &c.:

10 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100 each; 531¼.

48 shares Irving National Bank, $50 each; 151.

60 shares United States Mailing Tube Company, (hypothecated;) 25.

$5,000 New York City Suburban Water Company bonds, (Atlantic Trust Company receipts, (hypothecated;) 40.

145 shares Salt Lake Hot Springs Sanitarium Company stock, $100 each; note H. M. Jarvis and Sarah A. Jarvis, dated Oct. 29, 1895, protested Oct. 20, 1896, $4,487.70; note Alice Whitehead and J. W. Whitehead, Jr., dated June 1, 1895, due Dec. 1, 1895, secured by trust deed 1,360 acres in Laramie County, Wyoming, $2,700; note Fernando Roys, dated May 20, 1896, due May 20

26s. Lard—Prime Western spot steady at 20s 6d. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, dull at 59s. Tallow—Prime city dull at 18s.

A large excess in the number of hogs received over the number estimated carried prices at the yards lower; provisions were weak in sympathy, and were likewise depressed by the weakness of wheat; May pork closed 37½c lower; May lard, 7½c lower; May ribs, 10c lower; domestic markets were steady; Liverpool quoted 3d advance on lard and 6d on hams; receipts were fair, and the shipments liberal; the cash market was steady.

COFFEE.

The market, encouraged by better advices from Havre, was firmer, opening unchanged to 5 points higher, with sales of 2,000 bags on the opening call. Havre opened quiet, showing an advance of ½f by 12 o'clock, and later rose ¼@⅝f more, closing at ⅝@¾f net advance, with sales of 34,000 bags. Hamburg was a trifle lower, with sales of 13,000 bags. Santos was quiet, with good average Santos 10$700; receipts for two days, 1',000 bags; stock, 452,000 bags. Rio market steady at 10$200 for No. 7 Rio; exchange, 8 7-16d; receipts for two days, 6,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 8,000 bags; stock, 287,000 bags. The market closed quiet and unchanged to 5 points for the day; sales, 8,000 bags. The market for spot coffee is without special interest, and values are more or less nominal, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¾c and Rio 8s at 9¼c for invoices. Mild coffee is quiet, but quite steady in tone. No important sales were reported.

SUGAR.

The London cable reported cane quiet but steady. Java quoted at 11s, and fair refining at 9s 3d. Beet was quiet but firm, with present and next month quoted at 9s 1½d. The local market for raw sugar is firm, with a sale of 450 bags Jamaica muscovado, basis 89° test at 2 15-16c, ex-ship. The closing bid prices were: Centrifugal, 96° test, 3 3-16c; muscovado, 89° test, 2 13-16c, and molasses sugar, 89° test, 2 9-16c. The situation in general is the same as heretofore reported. Refined sugar ruled moderately active, but steady and unchanged, with granulated at 4⅝c.

NAVAL STORES.

Stock—Resin, 53,080 bbls; spirits turpentine, 2,287 bbls; tar, 1,636 bbls. Resin is quiet, with common to good strained unchanged and quoted at $1.70. Spirits turpentine steady, with regulars and machines quoted at 29@29½c and unchanged. Tar and pitch unchanged and quoted: Tar, regulars, $1.60@$1.65; oil, barrels, $3@$3.12½; bbls, $1.90@$1.85.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 16.—Resin firm; strained, $1.50; good strained, $1.55. Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing. Tar quiet at 95c. Crude turpentine nominal; nothing doing.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 16.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 26c; sales, 469 bbls. Resin quiet at $1.50.

HAY AND STRAW.

Offerings have been rather liberal, and, with a moderate demand, market has ruled easy, with prices leaning strongly in buyers' favor, except for highest grades, which have been held steady. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 77½@80c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 60@75c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@65c; do, shipping, 55c; do, salt, and trash, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 75@90c; do, short rye, 50@60c; do, tangled rye, 50@55c; do, oat, 35@40c.

OILS.

There were offerings of prime yellow oil to-day at 23½c, the depression being due to weakness in lard and a less active demand from local and export sources; other grades of oil showed a corresponding heaviness; prime crude, barrels, 20c; mills, 15@17c; off crude here, 17@18½c; prime Summer yellow, 23@23½c; off Summer yellow, 23c; butter oil, 26@26½c; prime yellow, Winter, 29c; prime white Summer, 26½@27c; lard oil, 40c; linseed oil, American, raw, 29@30c; American, boiled, 31@32c; Calcutta, raw, 50c. Petroleum—Refined unchanged and quoted at New York, barrels, $6.30; Philadelphia, $6.25; cases, New York, $7; Philadelphia, $6.95.

WOOL.

The market in general does not show any special uplift. There is a speculative demand, the total sales for the week amounting to about 800,000 pounds. The available supplies of desirable wool are held firm, and there is no disposition to shade prices. The London wool sale has helped the situation somewhat. Domestic fleeces, Nos. 2, 1 and XXX, 17@20c; XX and above, 19@20c; X, 15@16c; combing, ⅜ blood, 20@22c; combing, ¼ and ½ blood, 20@22c; delaine, 18@20c; coarse, 20@22c; extra pulled, 30@32c; A, super pulled, 28@30c; B do, 26@27c; C do, 22@23c; No. 2 do, 15@18c; fine territory, 30@31c; fine medium do, 10@12c; medium do, 11@13c; California, Fall, 8@10c; do, Spring, 7@13c; Texas, Fall and Spring, 8@11c; do, year's growth, 10@11c; Australian, 20@27c; Cape, 14@17c; Montevideo, 15@16c; South American, pulled, 27@29c; Canada, combing fleece, 22@23c; Canada, combing, pulled, 22@23c; English wools, 24@26c; Cape and Natal, 14@17c.

METALS.

TIN—The market for tin was dull, but firm at the close, with spot quotations higher at 13.35@13.50c. Market abroad was quiet. COPPER—Closed firmer locally, and the London market was firm. Spot closed here at 11.90@12c. LEAD—Market firmer both at New York and at St. Louis, with the spot quotations advanced to 3.25@3.30c. SPELTER—Closed steady at 4@4.10c. St. Louis was strong. IRON—Closed dull at 6½@7c.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.

BEEVES—No fresh arrivals and no trading; feeling steady. City-dressed beef in fair demand at 6¾@8¼c per lb for ordinary to choice native sides. Latest cables from London and Liverpool quoted refrigerator beef steady at 9@9¾c per lb; American steers firm at 10½@11¼c, dressed weight, and American sheep selling at 8@8¾c; selected wethers at 9c, dressed weight.

CALVES—Receipts, 37 head, all veals, and sold at steady prices. Barnyard and Western calves nominally steady. Dressed calves a little firm. City-dressed veals sold at 10½c, choice carcasses at 11c; country-dressed at 6¼@9c, best near-by stock at 9½c; little calves at 4½@6c, and dressed barnyard calves at the same figures.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4½ cars, or 576 head, all for the market, and 9 cars were held over yesterday. Demand slack, but sellers held the stock at yesterday's closing figures. Eight and a half cars were to sell at the close. Medium to prime sheep sold at $3.70@$4.50 per 100 lb; fair to prime lambs at $5@$5.40. Dressed mutton steady at 6@7¼c per lb; dressed lambs slow at 7½@8½c, with extra selected carcasses occasionally bringing 9c; country-dressed Spring lambs in fair demand at $3@$7 per carcass.

HOGS—Receipts, 16 cars, or 2,721 head, all for slaughterers. Market nominally firm and a shade higher at $3.75@$4; pigs quoted at $4.10@$4.30. Country-dressed steady at 3¾@6¼c per lb for heavy to light weights.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Michigan Leather Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Betti Frank, Henry Frank, Max Frank, and Magnus M. Hessberg, of New York.

—Louisa A. Bates Company of New York City, to carry on the wholesale and retail drug business; capital, $10,000. Directors—Louisa Bates, Clarence D. Bowman, and George G. Sands, New York.

—Amsterdam Realty Company of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Harry L. Cowles, Anson O. Cowles, and David Lamb, all of New York City.

—The Harvey & Watts Company of New York City, to manufacture and deal in ivory, bone, horn, and hardwood goods; capital, $5,000. Directors—Edward Osborn, Frederick Gruner, Brooklyn; Herman Meyer, New York.

—Belden & Co. of Geneseo, Livingston County, to handle farm products, coal, seeds, fruits, &c.; capital, $7,500. Directors—Edward E. Doty and Job D. Whipple, Geneseo; W. J. Greenwood, Rochester.

—Yonkers Telephone Company, to operate a line of telephone in Yonkers; capital, $150,000. Directors—Peter G. Kemp, Theodore D. Coe, George M. Ball, Harry M. George, and Hal Bell, New York City; William Fairchild, Summit, N. J.

No Woman Suffrage for Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 16.—The efforts of the woman suffragists to obtain recognition in Delaware have failed. The Constitutional Convention this afternoon, by a vote of 17 nays to 7 yeas, declined to strike out from the election clause of the new Constitution the word "male." A further attempt to make the clause read "every citizen" also met with defeat.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Private Contract and at Auction.

Sawson & Hobbs have sold for the Clark estate, to Wagner & Wallace, two lots on the south side of West Eighty-fifth Street, 300 feet west of Central Park. The purchasers propose to erect three American basement private dwellings on the lots.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the American Bible Society the house 114 Macdougal Street, 25 by 100.

Mrs. Guidet has sold to Dr. Balsworth, for about $82,500, the four-story brownstone dwelling 41 Park Avenue, 25 by 100.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Richard V. Harnett sold in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John C. Wilson, for $12,000, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 165 West Ninety-fourth Street, 14 by 100.8.

William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to William H. Hall, for $19,800, the four-story and basement brick dwelling 110 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 20 by 100.11.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to C. Osborne, for $7,800, the four-story brick dwelling 234 West Thirty-third Street, 15 by 75 by 15½ by 74; also, for $5,200, to Elsie A. Herriott, as executrix, plaintiff, Naegle Avenue, centre line, 230 feet southwest of Ellwood Street, centre line, runs northwest 336.4 by southwest 150.5½ by southeast 312.7 to centre line of Naegle Avenue by northeast 100, vacant, and Naegle Avenue, centre line, 230 feet southwest of Ellwood Street, centre line, runs southeast 250 by southwest 100 by northwest 250 to centre line of Naegle Avenue by northeast 100, vacant, to Timothy Donovan, for $4,000.

August Kleinau, Sheriff's auctioneer, sold, under execution, all the right, title, and interest that John O'Rourke had on Aug. 25, 1896, in the four-story brick tenement 545 West Fifty-ninth Street, to Luke A. Burke, for $50.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, for executors of the estate of Charles Hauselt, 361 West Fifty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5, Astor leasehold, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; also, southwest corner of Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, 100 by 51.8½, five-story brick factory, 200 by 40, with extension 30 by 85, and one-story frame factory, 103 by 85. The purchaser was John J. Morrison, who paid $3,600 for the leasehold property and $60,000 for the Brooklyn property.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The folowing sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, Seventieth Street, north side, 220 feet west of West End Avenue, 80 by 100.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $16,136. Also Seventieth Street, north side, 300 feet west of West End Avenue, 100 by 100.5, one-story frame building and vacant. Due on judgment, $15,110.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, William S. Andrews, referee, Inwood Avenue, west side, Lots 359 and 360 on map of Inwood, towns of Morrisania and West Farms, runs west 205 feet to Cromwell's or Doughty's Brook by north along same to south side of High Bridge Street on said map by east 23 feet to Inwood Avenue by south along same 505 feet. Due on judgment, $2,256.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 338 East Sixty-first Street, south side, 119 feet west of First Avenue, 28 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $16,008.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 459 West Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 104.2 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 20.10 by 98.9, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, One Hundred and Eighty-first Street or Fifth Street, south side, Lot 218, on map of Prospect Hill estate, Fordham, 50 by 157 by 52 by 154.3. Due on judgment, $1,482.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sales, 23 and 25 Goerck Street, west side, 25 feet north of Broome Street, 50 by 75, one four-story brick tenement, with store, and two-story rear stable and a three-story brick tenement, with basement store; also southeast corner of Hudson and Canal-sstry Streets, 25 by 95, four-story brick building; also 312 and 314 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 137.6 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 37.6 by 98.9, five-story brownstone front flat; also 1,672 to 1,690 Madison Avenue, west side, extending from One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 201.10 by 50, five-story brick flat, with store on each corner, 21 and 20.11, respectively, by 50, eight four-story brick single flats, 1,674 to 1,688, 19.10½ to 20.1½ each by 50.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale, 591 Park Avenue, east side, 80 feet south of Sixty-fourth Street, 20.5 by 97.5, five-story and basement brick flat; also, Hillside Street, south side, about 1,213 feet east of King's Bridge Road, 50 by 201.2 by 50 by 201.4; also, executor's sale, 15 Little West Twelfth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 103.3, four-story brick tenement, with store and four-story brick rear tenement.

PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

Plans for two tenement houses to be built by Kotlowsky & Levy are being prepared by Max Muller, the architect. The proposed new buildings are to occupy the plot at the northwest corner of Madison and Gouverneur Streets. They are to be of six stories, and will cost about $60,000. The fronts will be of Philadelphia buff brick, trimmed with Wyoming stone. The corner house will be 26.6 by 93 feet; the other 31.6 by 84 feet.

S. A. Dennis has plans in preparation for a two-and-a-half story frame dwelling house, 20 by 32 feet, to be built near Yonkers, for George W. Hambridge of this city.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 78 Charles Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 82.5; Charles Rentz and David Brulbacher of 6 Union Square, owners; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $24,000.

No. 605 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, for a three-story and basement brick dwelling, 25 by 75; Ernest and Clarence Lawson of 798 West End Avenue, owners; Frank A. Lang of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street and College Avenue, architect; cost, $16,000.

Fort Washington Ridge Road, east side, 100 feet north of Depot Lane, for a one-story and loft brick stable, 31 by 17; Mrs. Henry Plaregor of 448 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; Joseph Wolf, 1 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

No. 124 to 128 Canal Street, for a five-story brick store and lofts, 69.10 by 50; Edward F. De Selding of 11 Caton Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; Stoughton & Hunter of 95 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, corner Convent Avenue, for six three-story and basement brick dwellings, 16 by 52; Mary Cahill of 117 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; John Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $86,000.

Nos. 260 and 262 West Street and 67 Vestry Street, alterations to a seven-story brick, stone, and iron warehouse; John Kehoe of 355 East Fifteenth Street, owner; F. P. Dinkelberg, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 21 East Eightieth Street, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Harley T. Procter of Savoy Hotel, owner; Alexander M. Welch of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Grounds at the east corner of Warren Street, alterations to a three-story brick bank building and offices; Irving National Bank, owner; Thomas R. Jackson of 61 Broadway, architect; John H. Dye of 90 West Broadway, builder; cost, $1,200.

One hundred and Second Street, south side, 285 feet west of West End Avenue, alterations to a three-story brick stable; David S. Brown of One Hundred and Second and Riverside Drive, owner; Henry F. Kilburn of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

No. 185 East Broadway, alterations to a three-story and attic brick and stone tenement and factory; Rebecca Kamciky of 185 East Broadway, owner; Max Muller of 21 Centre Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Feb. 16.

12TH ST, n s, 124.4 ft e of 1st Av, 24.4x70.1x26.9x59; Stuyvesant St, s s, 108.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x62.7x25x58.8; Thomas W. Smith and others to Michael H. Smith. Three quarters part.....$1

13TH ST, s s, 121 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103; Thomas W. Smith and others to Michael H. Smith, three-quarters part.. 1

13TH ST, n s, 121 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Thomas W. Smith and others to Michael H. Smith, three-quarters part.. 1

13TH ST, s s, Lot 423, map of N. W. Stuyvesant; same to Thomas W. Smith, three-quarters part..... 1

14TH ST, 540 East; Michael H. Smith and others to Mary E. Smith, three-quarters part..... 1

DELANCEY ST, s s, 33.4 ft w of Cannon St, 35.5x75; Annie H. Haft to Max Horn, one-half part..... 1

RIVINGTON ST, 59; John Stemme and wife to Harry Fischel..... 1

116TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Carrie S. Kennedy to Elizabeth A. Kennedy..... 10

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 140th St, 24.11x100; Eugene Durnin, referee, to Samuel Rouse..... 35,250

WEST END AV, n w corner of 96th St, 25.2x100; Alexander McDowell and wife to Hannah B. Williams..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 140th St, 25x100; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Simon Docter..... 21,500

BROOK AV, w s, 100 ft n of 149th St, 25.1 x134.6x—x134.6x145.6; Edward C. Boyce and wife to Joseph A. Thompson..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, n w s, Lot 68, map of Central Morrisania, 50x150; Elizabeth Green to Moses Green..... 10

20TH ST, 41 West; Joaquin M. Garcia and wife to Miguel R. Martinez..... 8,400

SAME PROPERTY; Ramon G. y Ravina and wife to same..... 5,600

19TH ST, n s, 262.6 ft w of 8th Av, 20.7x 92; Josephine Steinau, widow, to Caroline Steinau..... 1

132D ST, 5 East; Henry Nathan and Rubin Niklad and wives to Charles F. White..... 1

100TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 24.6x89; Charles F. White and wife to Henry Nathan and another..... 24,500

98TH ST, s s, 270 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 40x100.11; Hannah E. Williams (to Alexander McDowell, ex property..... 1

LOT 21, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope, 24th Ward; Annie Matthies to John S. Matthies..... 2,200

WEBSTER AV, e s, 100 ft s of Wendover Av, 25x100.3x26.9x94.6, also e s of Webster Av, 106.6 ft s of 170th St, 56.6x90; Julia Crosby to Theodore H. Silkman and another..... 1

BROOK AV, w s, 100 ft n of 149th St, 25.1x134.6; Joseph A. Thompson to Charles P. Faber..... 1

107TH ST, 311 East; Alexander Thern and wife to Herman Seidman..... 1

GREEN AV, s w s, adjoining the land of Haight Homestead, 50x100, 24th Ward; John Daily and another to John Daily and wife..... 2

LOT 230, map of the partition sale of the Lott G. Hunt estate, Van Nest; John Kaiser and wife to Hugh Moffett and wife..... 415

184TH ST, n s, 193.3 ft e of Bainbridge Av, 25.5x75.1x23.4x75.1; John H. Rogan, referee, to Charles R. Weeks, trustee..... 2,500

AVENUE A, n w corner of 76th St, 25x76; Henry Falkemann and others to Delia Shannon..... 17,150

59TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Edward Jacobs, referee, to Charles Meyer..... 2,000

90TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.8; Hannah Wallach to Emma Hartman..... 45,000

1ST AV, 1,057; Hiram Rinaldo to Lena Rinaldo..... 1

77TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Emma Hartman to Hannah Wallach..... 18,000

1ST AV, 1,748; Emma Hartman to Hannah Wallach..... 22,000

108TH ST, n s, 102 ft w of 4th Av, 17x100.11; Thomas W. Smith and others to Michael H. Smith, three-fourths part.. 1

113TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; William Ueckermann and wife to Michael H. Smith..... 26,500

113TH ST, s s, 195 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; William Ueckermann and wife to Rachel Lese..... 26,500

108TH ST, n s, 119 ft w of 4th Av, 17x100; Michael H. Smith and others to Thomas W. Smith, three-fourths part.. 1

MADISON AV, w s, 33.10 ft n of 104th St, 16.8x70; John W. Stevens and wife to Margaret T. Sutherland..... 1

103D ST, 61 East; The Washington Life Insurance Company of New York to Herman Scheideberg..... 100

GREEN LANE, or AV, e s, 101 ft s of 5th St, proposed, 38x100; Josephine Gries to Bernard Gries..... 1

23D ST, 227 to 233 West, and 24th St, 220 to 226 West; Benigno S. Suarez and another to Peter Suarez..... 27,000

23D ST, 245 to 249 West, and 24th St, 238 to 242 West; Peter S. Suarez and wife to Benigno S. Suarez..... 10

WOOSTER ST, 219; West Broadway, 553; 2d Av, 469, and 637 to 641 1st Av; E. Ellery Anderson and another, executors, &c., to Josephine A. Anderson and others..... 1

LATTING ST, n s, Lots 188 and 189, map of 368 lots of Seton homestead; Bernard Gries to Josephine Gries..... 1

CLASON AV, s w corner of Merrill St, 50.4x105.2x50x97.1; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Albert Isaacs..... 1,000

LOTS 185 and 187, Block E, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Joseph P. Reardon..... 1,100

HENRY PL, Bergen Lane, 448 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; Joseph Wolf, 1 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

No. 124 to 128 Canal Street, for a five-story brick store and lofts, 69.10 by 50; Edward F. De Selding of 11 Caton Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; Stoughton & Hunter of 95 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $30,000.

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13TH ST, s s, 121 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 103; Thomas W. Smith and others to Michael H. Smith, three-quarters part.. 1

13TH ST, n s, 121 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 103.3; Thomas W. Smith and others to Michael H. Smith, three-quarters part.. 1

13TH ST, s s, Lot 423, map of N. W. Stuyvesant; same to Thomas W. Smith, three-quarters part..... 1

14TH ST, 540 East; Michael H. Smith and others to Mary E. Smith, three-quarters part..... 1

DELANCEY ST, s s, 33.4 ft w of Cannon St, 35.5x75; Annie H. Haft to Max Horn, one-half part..... 1

RIVINGTON ST, 59; John Stemme and wife to Harry Fischel..... 1

FISCHEL, Harry, to John Stemme; 59 Rivington St; also 184 to 188 Eldridge St, 1 year..... 40,000

FAGAN, Mary C., to Daniel C. Seybel; n w s of Seaman Av, 450 ft s w of Emerson St, 1 year..... 600

GOEREN, Mathias and Sophia, to Joseph J. Schreiner; w s of Madison Av, 51 ft s of 104th St, 2 years..... 2,500

GAUDINEER, William J., and wife to the Mount Morris Cooperative Building and Loan Association; n s of 116th St, 552.4 ft w of 3d Av, installments..... 8,000

HARTMAN, Emma, to Hannah Wallach; n s of 90th St, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year. 3,500

HOGNE, Margaret, to Tremont Building and Loan Association; n s of Talmage St, 133.4 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, installments..... 2,300

HORN, Max, to Alexander Hart; 230 to 236 Cherry St, 5 years..... 5,000

HUILBUT, Hannah M., to Moses G. Wright; 8th St, being part of 201, map of Unionport, 1½ years..... 1,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of Amsterdam Av, 175 ft n of 133d St, 4 years..... 27,000

SAME to same; e s of Amsterdam Av, 100 ft n of 133d St, 4 years..... 18,000

SAME to same; e s of Amsterdam Av, 125 ft n of 133d St 4 years..... 18,000

SAME to Anne S. Beck; e s of Amsterdam Av, 100 ft n of 133d St, 5 years.. 18,000

MIDDLETON, Catherine, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 56 West 93d St, 5 years..... 15,000

MYALTERS, Mary, to Adam Gleb; 544 West 44th St, demand..... 2,000

MARCY, Erastus E., and wife to the United States Trust Company of New York; 170 Greene St, 5 years..... 40,000

MEISE, Henry H., to John Townsend; w s of Hull Av, 250 ft s of Scott Av, 3 years..... 570

NATHAN Henry, and another to Charles F. White; 100 ft of 132d St, 5 years.. 1

Central Park West, 3 years..... 4,500

O'GORMAN, William, and wife to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of 141st St, 362.6, 343.9, 381.3, 400, 418.9, 500, 531.3, 587.6, 568.9, 606.3, 719.6, 775.9, and 794.6 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years, (13 mortgages)..... 52,000

RIKER, William B., to Samson Lachman; 353 6th Av, 5 years..... 75,000

ROUSE, Samuel, to James A. Blood; 1,624 Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 15,000

RANIERI, Peter, and wife to Harriet Rueger; s s of Penfold Av, 154 ft e of Proctor Av, 5 years..... 700

REARDON, Joseph P., to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 185 and 187, Block E, map Mapes estate, 3 years..... 700

SHEA, Thomas J., and wife to William Bull and wife; 143 West 51st St, 1 year. 1,000

SCHEIDEBERG, Herman, to the Washington Life Insurance Company; 61 and 59 East 103d St, 1 year, (two mortgages.) 30,500

SEITZ, William, to Frank Raub; e s of 3d Av or Boston Road, 112 ft n of 141st St, 4 months..... 7,000

SHEPHERD, George, and wife to the Broadway Savings Institution; 146 Lincoln Av, 1 year..... 10,000

SAME to same; e s of Lincoln Av, 106.4 ft n of 134th St, 1 year..... 6,000

SMITH, Matthew, and wife to Timothy Donovan; e s of Vanderbilt Av, 98.11 ft n of Wendover Av, 1 year..... 600

THERN, Alexander, to Herman Seidman; 272 West 117th St, installments..... 3,500

WEBER, Fritz, and wife to the United States Trust Company of New York; 238 East 6th St, 5 years..... 21,000

SAME to George F. Biell and another; 236 East 6th St, 5 years..... 6,000

WYAND, Henry C., to Isabel S. Kemp; n w s of Anthony Av, 193.3 ft n e of Burnside Av, 3 years..... 3,000

WALKER, John, to J. H. Oeters; s w corner Edgecombe Av and 141st St, 4 months..... 12,000

WEBER, Caroline A., and husband to Louis Seiferd and others of Seiferd Brothers; s e s of 3d Av or Old Boston Road, 50 ft s w of Rose St, 1 year..... 2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOGERT, Henry A., as trustee, &c., to Welcome S. Jarvis, as trustee for Frances S. Draper, order of court..... ..

CAMPION, Mary L., to Frances C. O'Connor..... $13,243

DE BRANCOURT, Agramonte D., to Charles Coudert..... 3,000

DECKER, Paul G., to Mary Jones..... 1,000

DAZIAN, Henry, to William R. Rose..... 2,500

FISCHEL, Harry, to John Stemme..... 8,000

GERMAN AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Caroline Schwarz (two assignments)..... 8,000

SAME to Frederick A. Strang..... 3,000

KLAUBER, Fannie, to Sigmund Cohn..... 1

MYLIUS, Adolph, individually and as administrator of William Mylius, to William Mylius..... 1

MYLIUS, Adolph, individually and as administrator of Fanny Mylius to same... 1

MYLIUS, William, to Charlotte Stillman.. 7,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Harriet E. Wilmerding, executrix, &c., of H. A. Wilmerding..... 5,000

NOEDER, Victor, to Abraham Rosenthal.. 1,500

RAUB, Frank, to Charles A. Billings, (two assignments)..... 2

RUFF, Charles, to Bernhard Mainzer..... 3,500

STRONG, J. Montgomery, and John De C. Ireland, to Henry J. Braker, (two assignments)..... 11,000

SMITH, Clinton H., to Edwin A. Dobbins, trustee..... 3,570

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Abram E. Bamberger, as general guardian of Alice C. J. and Lewis R. Bamberger..... 17,000

VREELAND, Annie F., to Florence Layton..... 500

WHITESIDE, Anna, to Janet S. Lansing. 1

Lis Pendens.

69TH ST, 104 West; Eva H. Hatch against Marie J. Fitz Mahony, (for a partition.)

45TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.5; Elias Kempner against Ellen J. Potts and others, (to foreclose two mortgages.)

77TH ST, s w corner of 6th Av, 56.10x140.6x 56.6x166.7 to 6th Av, x9.6; the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn against John Glass and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

2D AV, 1,150; Ira Lowe against Adelheid Lowe and others, (for a partition.)

115TH ST, n s, 85 ft w of Madison Av, 25x 100.10; Josiah Lockwood and wife against Edward J. Couch and others, (for a partition.)

Mechanics' Liens.

118TH ST, n s, 71 and 73 East; John B. Eggleston against Ginditta Cavinato, owner and contractor; Christopher Cavinato, contractor..... $122

WALTON AV, e s, 200 ft n of 167th St, 100x125; A. P. Dienst & Co. against Charles W. and Jeanette G. Kay, owners; James F. Ransom, contractor..... 12

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 144th St, 74.9x97; same against Rufus L. Robinson, Jr., owner; O. D. Hughes, contractor..... 51

80TH ST, 240 East; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Elizabeth Danneker, owner; Peter Keller, contractor..... 20

1ST AV, 2,274; Joseph Spears against Bessie Cohen, owner and contractor.. 340

MOTT ST, 16; Andrew Dunlop, Jr., against Chinese and Charitable Benevolent Association, owner; John Elder, Jr., contractor..... 76

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws 1896.

BRADHURST AV, n e corner of 143d St, 25x75; East Side Iron Works on Mittnach & Hertas, to Charles H. May..... 210

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, Feb. 17.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J. —Opens in Room 64 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

10—United States vs. Tug Fred E. Ives.

STATE COURTS

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—41—Pierce Steam Heating Company vs. Ransom. 66—Hughes vs. Mackin. 61—O'Meara vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company. 15—Goodman vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company. 28—Boyd vs. De Lancey. 12—McCone vs. Gallagher. 64—Stokes vs. Houghton. 55—Geraty vs. National Ice Company. 48—Carlisle vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company. 68—Dougan vs. Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company. 60—National Union Bank vs. Keinworth. 39—De Forest vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 58—Barber Asphalt Paving Company vs. New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Cohen vs. Climax Cycle Company. 2—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 3—United States Trust Company vs. Ketcham. 4—Van Ness vs. Woodruff. 5—Hanks vs. Feldman. 6—New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Haffen. 7—Von Kewenter vs. Beuer. 8—Matter of Boudouin. 9—Mendels vs. Wright. 10—Matter of Brasher. 11—Fenelosa vs. Fenollosa. 12—Roberge vs. Barnes. 13—Norton vs. Mathews. 14—Straube vs. Straube. 15—Ray vs. Dunn. 16—Department of Buildings vs. Dick. 17—Bach vs. New. 18—Schlicter vs. Schlicter. 19—Wright vs. Zimmermann. 20—Ruppert vs. Brosemer. 21—Conti vs. Barilati. 22—O'Connell vs. Donohue. 23—National Gum and Mica Company vs. Braendby. 24—Matter of Campbell Sash, Door and Moulding Company. 25—Matter of Schweyer. 26—American Credit Indemnity Company vs. Bondy. 27—Matter of Ginsberg. 28—People ex rel. Livingston vs. Sohmer. 29—Hains vs. Elliott. 30—Matter of De Haas. 31—Spellman vs. Looschen. 32—Cohen vs. Cohen. 33—Fisher vs. Rogers. 34—Merz vs. Schmeckpepper. 35—De La Mare vs. Iscenmann. 36—Matter of Hubert Brothers' Company. 37—Hart vs. Rush. 38—Crouch vs. Falk. 39—Fauth vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 40—Daly vs. Vall. 41—Percival vs. Gilman. 42—Wheeler vs. Gillett. 43—Gee vs. Taylor. 44—Fiske vs. Smith. 45—Ess vs. Henry Ellas Brewing Company. 46—Matter of Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 47—Feist vs. Mayor, &c. 48—Ohio Mining Company vs. Drake & Stratton Company. 49—Rubinstein vs. Morris. 50—Macgovern vs. Zabinski. 51—American Engineering Works vs. Hankenhof. 52—Burton vs. Asher.

Personal Tax Calendar, Austen Receiver of Taxes Upon.—1—American Confection and Chocolate Company. 2—Brigham, 3—Broadway News Company. 4—Brown. 5—Buchan. 6—Dietz. 7—Ehnl. 8—Fine. 9—Keenan. 10—Laughirt. 11—Life and Accident Insurance Corporation. 12—Luhr. 13—Mortimer. 14—Myers. 15—O'Brien. 16—Reynolds. 17—Ryan. 18—Sands. 19—Schwab. 20—Smith. 21—Stillgebauer. 22—Wohlken.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Adjourned January Term. Held in Special Term, Part III. Room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cause on

4087—New York and Westchester Water Company vs. Central

DOWLING MAY BE INDICTED.

Witnesses Summoned by the Grand Jury of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 16.—The Federal Grand Jury last night issued summonses for over 100 witnesses in the case against Joseph Dowling, who was removed by President Cleveland last month from the office of Internal Revenue Collector for the First Ohio District. This action is understood to mean the criminal prosecution of ex-Collector Dowling for soliciting funds for political purposes while in office.

Dowling has retained a number of eminent lawyers to resist the decree of dismissal, and these attorneys propose to test the law in the defense of Dowling, after the expected indictment.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; city or country; 6 years' references. C. B., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat, respectable young girl as chambermaid; will assist with other work; is willing and obliging; has lived ten years in the city, and has first-class city references. 255 East 36th St. No cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting in a private family; three and a half years' references. H. Moloney, 339 East 21st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman; five years' city reference from last place. 414 West 57th St., O'Neill's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent nurse girl as chambermaid and waitress; excellent reference. A. L., 486 8th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with washing; reference. Lindberg, 300 East 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Competent, smart, willing, obliging; long city reference; Protestant. 234 East 70th St., Downey's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Willing and obliging; best city reference. 115 East 40th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; still at present employer's; disengaged Feb. 18; first-class reference; do marketing very economically. Mary, Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best reference from last employer; wages, $35; country preferred. Shelms, 336 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; four years' best city reference; lady can be seen; wages $30; with or without kitchenmaid. 148 West 54th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two friends; good cook and laundress, chambermaid and waitress; city or country; city reference. 136 West 19th St., second floor, rear.

COOK.—A lady breaking up housekeeping wishes a situation for her cook, whom she highly recommends, in private family. Call, two days, 128 East 34th St.

COOK.—Lady wishes to place her excellent cook in all branches; English, French, American cooking; can replace a chef; excellent references. McKinley, 796 6th Av.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman to do cooking in private family; willing to assist with the washing; best city reference. 595 3d Av., second bell.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; best city references. Mollerberg, 215 East 40th St.

COOK.—By a competent person as cook in a private family; best city reference from last place. Can be seen at 113 East 45th St.; ring basement bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking; first-class manager; the lady can be seen. Cook, Box 85, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—As cook, laundress, or housework in small family; country or city. 334 West 37th St., ring once.

COOK.—Reliable in every branch of cooking and pastry; best references; city or country. 803 6th Av.

COOK.—Where good family cooking is required; take entire charge; best city reference. E. B., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a capable young woman as private family cook; five years' city references from last place. 329 West 26th St.

COOK.—A lady wishes to secure a place for her cook, whom she highly recommend; wages, $25. 430 3d Av., over butcher's store.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By girl as cook and laundress; best personal reference. 213 East 59th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—To do dressmaking at 75 cents per day; work nicely done. Dressmaker, 649 9th Av., stationery store.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By experienced North German as nursery governess to growing children; good sewer; or as useful companion; city references. Fraulein, Box 205, 152 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated French Protestant; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of children; neat sewer; good management; highest city references. Mademoiselle, 221 West 34th St.

Housewórkers

HOUSEWORKER.—By a Frenchwoman to do general housework, country preferred, for one or two in family; city reference. 121 West 33d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By German woman, with first-class references, as lady's maid or nursery governess; is good dressmaker. Klemberg, 319 East 92d St.

MAID.—By a French girl as maid; good seamstress, trayeler, and packer; best reference. 139 West 46th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a bright colored woman as maid and seamstress; good shopper; city reference. Robinson, 137 West 53d St.

MAID.—By a competent maid; Swede; good hairdresser and packer; can give massage; city references. F., 236 3d Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman; willing to assist with chamberwork; city reference. Landers, 411 West 32d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; first-class references. B., Box 361 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Canadian woman as first-class laundress in American family; good shirt ironer; reference. 218 East 65th St., Monighan.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; first-class in all branches; best city reference. S., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, at present employer's, 39 East 53d St.

Nurses

NURSE.—By a competent American Protestant nurse; take charge of infant or children; good seamstress; willing to travel; best reference. 346 West 37th St., third floor.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as competent waitress in a private family; assist with chamberwork; city or country; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av., Dolan's bell.

WAITRESS.—By experienced young girl as waitress in first-class family. 221 East 44th St. Mrs. Hurley.

Washing.

WASHING and IRONING.—By a German woman; to take home. 174 Broadway, Brooklyn.

WASHING.—By a German woman to do washing at home. 309 East 83d St. Ohrle, top floor.

Miscellaneous.

CARETAKER or WASHING.—By a reliable Englishwoman to take care of ladies' or bachelor's apartments, or work by the day; good city references. 10 Patchen Place, West 10th St.

HAIRDRESSING.—A young woman wants more lady customers at their residence to shampoo; bangs cut and curled; best reference; terms, 50 cents. E. M., 753 6th Av.

MANICURE.—Desires more engagements at her home or visiting; reference. Miss Fantine, 240 West 40th St.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes few private customers, home and out. Helen Chandler, 118 West 39th St., Apartment C.

RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO CARE FOR gentlemen's apartments or office; good reference. J. L., 1,242 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By North German; age, 24; single; not afraid of work; willing and obliging; neat in his work; good references from London and New York. Hermann Green, 105 East 4th St., care of Volgenau.

BUTLER.—By a competent man as first-class butler; understands his business thoroughly; in private family; best city reference. J. V., 145 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—Where second man is kept; disengaged 1st of March. E. M., 15 North Washington Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; sober, honest; excellent driver; family, going abroad, desires situation for him; personal reference given by present employer. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, from 9 to 1, at private stable, 107 West 56th St.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, and USEFUL MAN.—Thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, steam heaters; milker; good references; single; Scotch. Cromble, 636 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; married, with first-class reference; will take charge of gentleman's place. P. J., 329 Boulevard.

COACHMAN.—By German man as competent coachman; five years' city reference. Zurfluh, 187 West 100th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; best reference; city or country. I. W., 2 East 70th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By first-class working gardener; is so recommended, having systematically made and managed finest country seat, with care and interest; gardens, greenhouses, farm, &c.; precise married man; outline desired. Greenhouses, Carmon Av., Patchogue, L. I., or 35 Cortlandt St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By German-American; married; in business for himself the last twelve years, now disengaged; on gentleman's place; competent to take full charge of greenhouses, lawns, fruits, vegetables, light farming; 20 years' experience; good reference. G. Hopfe, Rosebank, S. I.

GARDENER.—Farmer; married man; thoroughly competent to take charge of gentleman's garden, lawns, greenhouse, graperies; best reference for 1896; 21 years. E. H. R., 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—By a married man; no children; English; understands care greenhouses and graperies and vegetables; fifteen years' reference. J. Peters, 227 West 15th St.

GARDENER.—First-class in all branches; thoroughly understands the management of gentleman's place; French; married; one girl; best references. 204 West 39th St.

GARDENER.—By a first-class man, to take charge of gentleman's place; Scotch, married; no small children; best of references. S., Box 181 Times Office.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Swede as second man in private family; knowledge of cleaning brasses and windows; polish silver, and attend to furnace; also help wait on table; willing and obliging in any capac ty; highest city references. Samuel, Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man, age, 23, as second man in house; fully understands his duties. Call or address present employer's, 842 5th Av.

SECOND MAN.—In house; accustomed to carriage work; disengaged 1st of March. 15 North Washington Square.

Valets.

VALET.—English; thoroughly experienced in hunting and shooting things; good references. Valet, Box 21, 1,242 Broadway.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By a first-class waiter; English; by the season, or would fill in any place for the time. W. S., 246 West 19th St.

Miscellaneous.

MAN AND WIFE WOULD LIKE TO TAKE care of gentleman's house; would be willing to do any kind of work; best reference. King, 127 West 33d St.

MASSAGE.—A graduate of A. Creighton Hale, London, England, can take few more lady patients; also give private lessons. J. C., 821 6th Av.

SECRETARY, &c.—An educated gentleman, English, age 35, is unemployed, and would like a position as Secretary or to read to an invalid, or to coach a backward boy; is a good reader and a thoroughly respectable, trustworthy man; with excellent references; this advertisement is inserted by a friend without consultation with him. C. R., 64 West 47th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent general bookkeeper; to have charge of the books of a mining company in the Southwest. Apply to Post Office Box 2396, stating age, references, and salary desired.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be ready daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending February 20th, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamer St. Louis*, via Southampton; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamer Zaandam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam;") at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamer Germanic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamer Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamer La Bourgogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne;") at 4:30 AM for Europe, per steamer Servia*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamer Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam;") at 8 AM, for Genoa, per steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.;") at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamer State of California, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per State of California.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take Printed Matter, &c., for Germany, and Specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take Specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French line steamers take Printed Matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 AM for Pernambuco, Victoria, and Santos, per steamer Dalecarlia, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Dalecarlia;") at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward, and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamer Orinoco, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Orinoco;") at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamer Saratoga, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, and Demerara, per steamer Pontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Pontabelle.")

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Jeremie, Savanilla, and Greytown, per steamer Alene, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alene;") at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamer Themis; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamer Trinidad; at 8 AM for Brazil, per steamer Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Hevelius;") at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, Carthagena, and Santa Martha, per steamer Holstein; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamer Valencia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Valencia;") at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamer Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca;") at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamer Prins Maurits, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits;") at 11 AM for Mexico, per steamer Santo Domingo, via Progreso, and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per Santo Domingo;") at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamer Irrawaddy.

SUNDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 17th at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamer Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. §20th at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22d at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (especially addressed only,) per steamer Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. §22d at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamer Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. §27th at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamer Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (especially addressed only,) per steamer Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. §27th and up to March 1st at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1897.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Ashville N. C..Battery Park Hotel, a. p. $4 up
Atlantic City, NJ (J. H. Borton) The Dennis, ap $3up
$18 up per week. Largest House. Directly on ocean
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bournemouth, Eng. (seashore, Royal Bath Hotel.
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S.C..Charleston Hotel, a.p. $3.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col..New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50

FLORIDA. Forest System of Hotels. C. B. KNOTT, General Superintendent.
- **St. Augustine**, Alcazar, ap.
- do The Ponce de Leon, ap.
- do Hotel Cordova, ep.
- **Ormond**, The Ormond, ap.
- **Palm Beach**, Palm Beach Inn, ap.
- do Royal Poinciana, ap.
- **Miami**, The Royal Palm, ap.

Palatka, Fla....Putnam House, a. p., $3.50 up

FLORIDA. Plantation of Hotels.
- **Tampa**, Tampa Bay Hotel, ap. Open Dec 3
- **Winter Park**, Seminole, ap. " Jan. 15
- **Port Tampa**, The Inn, ap. " all year
- **Belleair**, ...Belleview, ap. " Jan. 15
- **Kissimmee**, Kissimmee, ap. " Jan. 15
- **Ocala**.....Ocala House, ap. " Dec. 1
- **Punta Gorda**, Punta Gorda, ap. " Jan. 10

FLA.
- **Jacksonville**, The St. James, ap., $4 up
- **Rockledge**, The Plaza Hotel, ap. $3 up
- **Suwanee Springs Htl** & famous water

Indianapolis, Ind.....The Denison, a. p., $2
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
Lakewood, N. J...Hotel Lakewood, a. p. $4 up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel | De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do | Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do | Specially recom'd
Louisville, Ky. Galt. House, ap. $3-$5, rooms $1 up
Mobile, Ala., Battle House, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $3 up
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles Hotel, ap. $4up
do The Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up.
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N. B. Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50
do (B'way & 11th St.)..The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn)..Hotel Empire, e.p. $1, a.p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up.
do (59th & B'way)..Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (M. J. Shea)..Grosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
do (Family Hotel)...Stuart House, e. p., $1.50
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, a.p., $4
do .....Hygeia Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep. $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-Carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Chas. E. Leland). Hotel Hanover, ap., $2.50 up
Philadelphia .Colonnade, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
The finest cuisine in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg, Pa....Hotel Anderson, a. p., $3 up
Portsmouth, N. H..The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va., Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N. Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Savannah, Ga.....The De Soto, a. p., $4 up
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, ap., $2.50 up
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep'f) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Trenton, N. J. Trenton H'se, e.p. $1 up, a.p. $2.50 up
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House.....ap., $3 up
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3 up
do .....The Riggs House, a. p., $4 up

EXCURSIONS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
Half-Fare
Washington's Birthday
Excursions

To Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Excursion tickets at single fare for the round trip will be sold at all New York Central Ticket Offices in New York and Brooklyn, available to Buffalo and Niagara Falls on regular trains, except "Limited," Saturday, February 20th, and will be good to return from Niagara Falls or Buffalo on or before Monday, February 22d.

Arrangements have also been made with leading hotels at resorts named for reduced rates for holders of these excursion tickets.

Full particulars at nearest ticket office of the New York Central.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

PETER C. KELLOGG, Auctioneer.
CALIFORNIA AND EASTERN
TROTTING STOCK at AUCTION,
February 16, 17, and 18, 1897, Days and Evenings, at Madison Square Garden, New York, including the closing out by
MR. WILLIAM CORBETT
of his celebrated
SAN MATEO STUD, OF CALIFORNIA,
headed by the great sires,
GUY WILKES AND SABLE WILKES,
and a great band of
Broad Mares, Trotters and Youngsters;
also consignments from Messrs.
John H. Shults, Parkville, N. Y.
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F. C. Sayles, Pawtucket, R. I.
E. T. Bedford, Brooklyn, N. Y.
C. W. Baker, Aberdeen, Md.
Frank Rockefeller, Cleveland, Ohio.
and many others.
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PETER C. KELLOGG, Auctioneer,
107 John St., New York.

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WHY GO SOUTH?

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THE LAKEWOOD, AMONG THE PINES.

The finest Winter hotel in the North. Glass enclosed piazzas one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants.

MUSIC DAILY IN SUN PARLORS.

RATES REDUCED Per week, $21 and upward. Per day, $4 and upward.

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HADDON HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Directly facing the ocean. Every modern convenience and improvement, including hot and cold sea water baths in house; rooms single and en suite, with baths attached, &c., &c. Send for illustrated booklet. LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

Through Pullman Buffet train leaves Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. daily at 1:50 P. M., via Penna. R. R.

The Laurel House
OF
Lakewood, New Jersey,

David B. Plumer, Manager.

HOTEL TRAYMORE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Ocean front. Rooms en suite, baths attached. Service first-class and modern in every detail. D. S. WHITE, Jr., Prop'r.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

TEACHERS.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS, BY Parisian young lady; diplomée; progressive method; terms moderate. VIDERE, 138 West 49th.

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NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

37 EAST 62D ST.—Rooms, with excellent board; references.

43D ST., 29 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references exchanged.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Square and hall rooms; superior table; references; table board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—A large, nicely furnished room, with all conveniences, in private house, to gentleman.

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AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

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LOST.—Bankbook No. 232963, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 and 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for. Please return to bank.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

DRY GOODS.

Peanut Brittle, 5c pound; ladies' ribbed vests, 5c.; four-button kid gloves, 39c. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Spend a holiday in a short and delightful trip to the popular resorts of Virginia on one of the fast steamships of the

OLD DOMINION LINE

Steamer will leave New York

Thursday and Saturday, February 18 and 20, at 4 P. M.

FOR

OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK, VA.

CONNECTING FOR

Virginia Beach and Richmond, Va.

Returning, steamer leaves Norfolk, Va., SATURDAY and MONDAY, February 20 and 22, at 6 P. M., arriving at New York next afternoon.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS,

Including meals and stateroom berth en route,

$13.00, $13.50, & $14.00.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS,

Including meals and stateroom berth en route, and covering one and one-quarter days' expenses at Old Point Comfort or Virginia Beach,

$17.00.

Entire Trip Can Be Made at Total Cost of $17.00.

If desired, tickets can be had with but little more cost allowing RETURN by rail to New York.

For reservation of staterooms and further information apply to

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO., Pier 26, North River, New York.
TELEPHONE, 1580 FRANKLIN.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice President and Traffic Manager.

A Trip to Jamaica,

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offers exceptional advantages to persons seeking a vacation of limited duration for health and rest. The trip from New-York to Jamaica and return can be made in 17 days. Send for illustrated booklet.

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General Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

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Morocco, Spain, The Riviera, Italy, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, France, England.
Leaving New York, per S. S. KAISER WILHELM II., March 27. Small Party May 8.
Programmes and particulars free of all Spring and Summer

TOURS TO EUROPE.

Either Independent Travel or Escorted Parties. China and Japan party March 4 and April 1.

THOS. COOK & SON,
NEW YORK, 261 and 1,225 Broadway.
Phila., 828 Chestnut St.; Boston, 332 Wash'ton St.
Established over half a century.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf...Sat., Feb. 20, 5 A.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot...Sat., Feb. 27, 8:30 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MISSISSIPPI.....Feb. 20
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents.
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Noordam-Sat., Feb. 20, 10 A. M.
S. S. MAASDAM....Saturday, Feb. 20, 10 A. M.
S. S. SPARNDAM....Saturday, Feb. 27, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Servia, Feb. 20, 10 AM | Etruria, March 13, M
Lucania, Feb. 27, 1 PM | Etruria, Mh. 20, 6:30 AM
Umbria, March 6, 7 AM | Campania, Mch. 27, 1 PM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Feb. 17, Noon | Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon
Adriatic, Feb. 24, Noon | Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 31, Noon
Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon | Majestic, April 7, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Spree, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Mh. 16, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10AM | Spree, Tu., Mh. 23, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mh. 30, 10 AM
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†Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM | †Fulda, Mch. 13, 10 AM
†Ems, Feb. 27, 10 AM | †Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 AM
†Werra, Mch. 6, 10 AM | †Ems, April 10, 10 AM
FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamer of March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

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TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, and Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 AM | Columbia, May 13, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10AM | F. Bismarck, May 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Pennsylvania, Feb. 18, 7 AM | Pennsylvania, Feb. 27, 2:30PM
First cab., $60 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

American Line.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing from New York, 10 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....Feb. 17 | ST. LOUIS....March 10
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 24 | PARIS.....March 17
NEW YORK.....March 3 | ST. PAUL.....March 24
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West'land, Feb. 17, noon | Noordl'd, March 3, noon
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The steamship **ORINOCO**, 2,000 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for **WINDWARD ISLANDS**, returning via **JAMAICA**, Feb. 17. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 27 and March 17. Excursion passage $225 and less. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates passage apply to

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From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, Feb. 17
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Feb. 19
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Feb. 22
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DEFENDS THE SUGAR TRUST

Secretary Searles Says that His Company Is Run in the Interest of the Consumer.

CONTROL OF RUBBER OUTPUT.

United States Company Commands from Sixty-five to Seventy-five Per Cent. of the Product, Mr. Flint Tells the Legislative Committee.

The legislative trust committee completed yesterday its investigation of the American Sugar Refining Company, and began its examination into the methods of the United States Rubber Company of New Jersey. As the Board of Aldermen wanted the use of the hall at 2 o'clock P. M., the committee sat only half a day.

John E. Searles, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company, was again the centre of attraction, and a large crowd of spectators greeted his appearance. Chairman Lexow had asked him to bring certain documents, but when he took the stand he had only a few brief memoranda, and the members of the committee showed signs of disappointment and annoyance.

William M. Ivins, counsel for the United States Rubber Company, asked Chairman Lexow to appoint a time when the members of that company would be examined. Twelve o'clock was named. Charles R. Flint, Treasurer, and James B. Ford and M. C. Martin, Directors, of the United States Rubber Company, were present.

Mr. Lexow started in with Mr. Searles to learn the comparative prices of sugar for the five years prior to the formation of the trust and the five and nine years following its organization, and the average margin of profit.

"The average margin of profit," said Mr. Searles, "during the five years preceding the trust was .8534 of a cent a pound, and during the five years succeeding the formation of the trust it was 1.096 cents a pound."

Chairman Lexow asked if it was not true that since the organization of the trust the price of the raw sugar had fallen .957 of a cent a pound, while the price of refined sugar had risen .157 of a cent a pound, and Mr. Searles testified that that was true.

"Then the consumer did not get the benefit of the reduction in the price of raw sugar?"

Control of Sugar Business.

"Your comparison is totally unfair," said Mr. Searles. "The five years you have picked out were years of disaster in the sugar business, and do not constitute a fair basis for comparisons. There was very little profit in the business for the five years prior to the organization of the trust."

"You said yesterday, Mr. Searles, that it should be the policy of the Legislature to encourage industries requiring the use of large amounts of capital, instead of driving capital away, and that investigations like this are injuring capital. Do you think that businesses like this, a monopoly or quasi monopoly, that does not consider the consumer, but places one of the necessaries of life absolutely under the control of aggressive capital, should not be interfered with by the Legislature?"

"I can hardly remember all that at once," replied Mr. Searles.

The stenographer read the question, and Mr. Searles said: "In so far as that question refers to the American Sugar Refining Company, I do not see any objection to it."

Senator Lexow asked if the consumer could get the full benefit of the reduction in the price of raw sugar, so long as aggregations of capital can control prices.

"I can't imagine that such control of prices is possible," said Mr. Searles.

"Well," said Mr. Lexow, "you have a pretty vivid imagination; just imagine that such a state of affairs does exist!"

"I do not think the Legislature could remedy such a condition, if it did exist. The law of supply and demand alone can regulate these matters."

"When the law permits the existence of a monopoly, or quasi monopoly, do you not consider that there is at least a corresponding obligation on the part of such monopoly or quasi monopoly to give labor, on the one hand, and the consumer, on the other, a share in the benefits?"

"If the monopoly exists, I think there should exist also such an obligation."

"Do you think that the American Sugar Refining Company, as the monopoly or quasi monopoly it has shown itself to be, should be protected, in the absence of the considerations I have mentioned in my former question?"

Mr. Searles retorted with considerable emphasis, "The American Sugar Refining Company is not a monopoly nor a quasi monopoly in any sense of the word. It is run in the interests of the consumer, and there is no reason why the State should interfere with its business in any particular."

About the Company's Books.

Senator Lexow reflected for some time before resuming his interrogatories. Then he asked very solemnly and slowly:

"Mr. Searles, have you, since yesterday, given the question of the production of the books of the American Sugar Company consideration?"

"I have not," said Mr. Searles.

Senator Lexow reminded the witness that Mr. Shepard had said the books could be furnished.

"I do not know what Mr. Shepard promised," said Mr. Parsons; "but the Board of Directors meets to-morrow, and we shall lay the matter before it."

"If we let the matter rest as it is until Thursday, will you then let us know if the documents will be submitted?"

"It will be difficult for me to be here Thursday," said Mr. Searles, "as I wish to go out of the city."

Mr. Parsons said that H. O. Havemeyer would be on hand and give the information as to the books.

"What do you figure the cost to the American Sugar Refining Company of the yearly output of 1,200,000 tons?"

After figuring awhile, Mr. Searles said: "$4,300,000."

"I figure it out to be $4,200,000," said Mr. Lexow.

"Perhaps your figures are right."

"What would be the price of raw sugar if there had been no trust?"

"To-day it would be the same; but in certain periods during the last eight or nine years the price of both raw and refined would be 1 cent a pound dearer. The price of refined sugar would be half cent a pound dearer to the consumer but for the consolidation."

"Your institution is not an eleemosynary institution, is it Mr. Searles?" asked Mr. Warner.

"No, Sir; it is conducted for business and not on philanthropic principles."

"What was the price of granulated sugar prior to 1887," asked Senator McCarren.

"In 1879 the price was 5⅞ cents a pound; 1880, 9.65; in 1881, 9.71; in 1882, 9.28; in 1883, 8.55; in 1884, 6.81; in 1887, 6.04; in 1888, 7.15; in 1889, 7.80; in 1890, 6.29. In the present year it is about 4 cents a pound, and we pay 1 cent a pound duty."

Increased Wages, He Said.

Mr. Searles testified that since the formation of the trust the wages it paid had been increased by about 10 per cent.

"Did you not say that one of the objects for forming the trust was to prevent 'illegal combinations of labor?'"

"Yes, Sir."

"I suppose you include strikes as among such illegal combinations?"

"Yes, Sir."

"The object of which is to secure an increase in wages?"

"Yes."

Lawson N. Fuller was again called to the stand.

"Mr. Fuller," said Senator Lexow, "your competency as an expert in the sugar business has been questioned. Please state your general knowledge as to the conditions that led to the formation of the Sugar Trust."

"Has my knowledge of the business been questioned by the committee?" asked Mr. Fuller.

"Oh, no," said Mr. Lexow.

Mr. Fuller then said that about 1860 to 1865 there had been in this city and Brooklyn forty-eight independent sugar refineries, "and, competition was fierce." A great many more men were employed by these forty-eight companies than are now employed by the twenty companies in the American Sugar Refining Company. He thought the number must have been reduced by at least 10,000 or 15,000.

"I suggest," said Mr. Parsons, "that the committee ask Mr. Fuller about his own factory. He ought to know something about that; and I presume that he does."

Mr. Fuller, in reply to questions, said that his factory employed 250 men and turned out 300 barrels a day, and the refining cost 11-5 cents a pound. He said a sugar "ring" ran him out of the business by evading the duty. He added that present conditions are causing great discontent, and unless remedied, "will result in revolution." There was loud applause in the rear of the hall, which Chairman Lexow at once ordered suppressed.

United States Rubber Company.

Chairman Lexow said the committee would next take up the investigation of the United States Rubber Company of New Jersey. The offices of this company are at 86 Reade Street, in this city. Robert D. Evans is President, Charles L. Johnson Secretary, and Charles R. Flint is Treasurer. Its capital is reported as $50,000,000.

Charles R. Flint was called. He testified that the company had organized about June, 1892, in New Jersey, with an authorized capital of $50,000,000. Its first purchase was the New Jersey Rubber Shoe Company of New Brunswick, N. J., for $2,000,000. In the Fall of 1892 a committee was appointed to consider the advisability of purchasing other rubber companies, and upon its report and recommendation, the Lycoming, the Meyer, the L. Candee, the Goodyear Metallic Rubber Shoe, the National, the Para, and other rubber companies were bought out at a cost of $22,000,000. A mortgage was afterward purchased on the Colchester Rubber Company, and the Rubber Manufacturers' Selling Company was also bought. The consolidation of these companies represented 50 per cent. of the product of the United States. It conducted its business just as the separate companies had operated for twenty years before that time.

"As far as uniformity of prices were concerned," asked Mr. Lexow, "that rested with the President of the United States Rubber Company, did it not?"

"The President could exercise that control."

"How were the values of the separate companies consolidated into the United States Rubber Company got at?"

"Appraisers were appointed who made full report as to assets, earning capacity, &c., and their report was examined by a committee appointed for that purpose, of which J. Edward Simmons, President of the Clearing House Association, was Chairman. It recommended the purchase of the companies I have named for $22,000,000. Stock was issued to that amount."

"You have acquired other concerns since?"

"Yes. In 1893 we bought the Woonsocket Rubber Company of Rhode Island, the Marble Rubber Company of Woonsocket, a branch of the Woonsocket at Milburn, the Hammond Buckle Company, and the Lawrence Felting Company."

"Twelve million dollars was paid for these?"

"Yes."

"This made your capitalization how much?"

"Thirty-nine million five hundred and sixty thousand five hundred dollars."

In answer to questions, Mr. Flint testified that by the purchase of these additional companies the trust controlled 60 to 65 per cent. of the entire product in the United States.

Competition Not Destroyed, He Said.

"Did not this result in destroying competition?"

"No, Sir; because the companies still competed, as they represented different brands."

"You did not let some of the companies in the consolidation compete against the others?"

"In this business the value of a trademark or patent is one of the principal items. And there was some competition in regard to prices."

He testified that there are 3,000 preferred and 3,000 common stockholders, and that the different kinds of stock were not issued on different kinds of property. The preferred pays a dividend of 8 per cent., but carries with it a cumulative profit for future dividends. The common stock does not carry a cumulative profit.

"What was the object of consolidation?"

"To centralize manufacture and thus secure economy in cost of production."

Mr. Flint said that the United States Rubber Company usually meets in this city. It was organized under the laws of New Jersey because the laws of that State were at the time more favorable than those of New York.

He testified also that the company bought the Goodyear Rubber Glove Company in 1893, which increased its control of the entire rubber output to 75 per cent.

"Are you not the real head of the company, Mr. Flint?"

"I would not claim to be."

"Is it not generally understood that you are?"

"I would not admit it."

"You mean that you do not care to lay that flattering unction to your soul?"

"I do not admit that I am its real head."

"What proportion of your entire plant was your company using when it purchased the Goodyear Company?"

"About 50 per cent."

"Why was it that you continued buying factories when you were using only 50 per cent. of those you already had?"

"For greater centralization, and to acquire certain patents and facilities that that company possessed."

Mr. Flint testified that the books and records of the company are kept in New Jersey, but that there would be no objection to the committee examining them. He would try to have them furnished.

The Senate then adjourned until 10 A. M. to-day, when the examination of Mr. Flint will be continued. If the Rubber Company investigation is completed to-day the committee will at once take up the Tobacco and Wall Paper Trusts.

Assemblyman Dedell of the committee said yesterday that some surprising disclosures may be looked for this week.

"We are prepared to show that a certain trust here is employing methods contrary to public policy," he declared.

BRIDGE TROLLEY QUESTION.

Permission Not Yet Granted—Railroad Men Are Anxious.

The Trustees of New York and Brooklyn Bridge met yesterday afternoon to consider the report of the sub-committee on the subject of allowing the surface and elevated roads to run cars across the bridge. President William Berri presided at the meeting. There were present Mayor Wurster, Controller Fitch, and Trustees Henriques, Page, and Keeney. Consent was not granted yesterday, as it was deemed advisable to give the matter further consideration before taking final action.

The question of compensation is still being discussed by the Presidents of trolley lines and by President Uhlmann, representing the elevated roads. They have formulated a proposition for presentation to the Trustees as soon as consent has been given to allow cars on the bridge. The railroad men contend that they should be allowed a one-half-cent fare for every passenger carried across the bridge. They point out in support of this proposition that they will be compelled to pay all the expense of making the change, such as laying the tracks, providing the electric power, setting up wires, and other expensive details, and that after it is all done the improvements will become under the stipulation bridge property exclusively. They feel that they should receive some material and immediate benefit for the outlay.

The bridge people, while admitting the expensive outlay, say that the companies will receive their compensation from increased traffic.

Traffic under the double-track system is improving, and continually gives better satisfaction. Already an increase of traffic is noticed.

Passengers Bound for Europe.

Among the passengers who are booked to sail on the vessels of to-day's outgoing fleet are:

White Star Line steamship Germanic, for Queenstown and Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Barras, Ralph Curtis, W. P. Jeffries, A. J. Osborne, W. H. Parsons, H. D. Robbins, and the Rev. and Mrs. G. Henry Sandwell.

Red Star Line steamship Westernland, for Antwerp—J. S. L. Alexander, S. W. F. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kilbreth, Watson R. Sperry, and S. Zimmermann.

American Line steamship St. Louis, for Southampton—Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. E. C. Barton, A. Davies, J. J. Hill, Anthony Howells, United States Consul at Cardiff; Mrs. Sarah M. Ivins, William M. Ivins, W. P. Jeffery, H. G. Jordan, Arthur R. Little, A. P. Ordway, Paymaster Eustace B. Rogers, United States Navy; John E. Taintor, and H. A. Whittemore.

Croup, that swift-working, alarming enemy of children, can nearly always be vanquished with DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

CONSULS ARE NOT EXEMPT

They May Be Arrested on Suspicion of Crime Like Any Other Citizens.

MR. IASIGI SENT TO PRISON.

Magistrate Cornell Committed Him to the Tombs to Await the Arrival of Requisition Papers from Massachusetts — Habeas Corpus Proceedings May Be Tried.

Magistrate Cornell, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday decided that the Consul of a foreign power is not exempt from arrest on a criminal charge and committed Joseph A. Iasigi, Consul General for Turkey at Boston, to the City Prison for thirty days, to await requisition papers from Massachusetts.

Mr. Iasigi is accused of embezzling the proceeds of certain stocks belonging to Pierre Charles Derieux of Grenoble, France, which he sold under a power of attorney. He was arrested in this city Saturday on the authority of a warrant granted by Justice Ely in Boston. When the case was called in the police court Monday Frederic R. Coudert argued, first, that Mr. Iasigi had committed no offense beyond a breach of trust, and, second, that as the representative of a foreign power he was privileged from arrest.

Magistrate Cornell declined to discuss the merits of the charge and consulted with Assistant District Attorney Lindsay as to the standing of a Consul. After the consultation he paroled the prisoner in Mr. Coudert's caro and said he would decide the case later.

Mr. Coudert was not present at yesterday's proceedings. James Richards represented him, and Col. Peabody of Boston, with Albert Stickney, appeared to oppose him.

Mr. Coudert's argument on Monday was based on a decision of the Court of Appeals in Valerino against Thompson, Consul for Ecuador. As soon as Magistrate Cornell took his seat yesterday he announced that he had spent several hours looking up precedents and had learned that the law upon which the Valerino-Thompson decision was rendered had been repealed in 1875.

Mr. Richards then asked for his client's discharge on the grounds that only a copy of the warrant of arrest had been presented and that the accompanying affidavits were defective. The motion was denied, as was a request for an adjournment until a consultation could be held with Mr. Coudert.

Magistrate Cornell explained that the proceedings were perfectly regular, and that as a committing Magistrate he had no option but to hold Mr. Iasigi to await requisition papers. He told the lawyer he could find a remedy, if he believed he had been wronged, in a higher court.

"We shall probably bring habeas corpus proceedings," said Mr. Richards, "and I should like to see the authority for your present course."

"They are," said the Magistrate, "People vs. Welsh, 141 N. Y.; in re Loney, 134 U. S.; Bors vs. Preston, 111 U. S.; Gibbs vs. Grand Rapids Company, 71 Georgia; Fromont vs. Duclos, 35 Federal Court Reports; Proby vs. Luco, 72 Federal Court Reports; Wilcox vs. Luco, 40 California; United States vs. Ravara, 2 Dal.; United States vs. Trumbull, 94 U. S."

Mr. Richards made a copy of the list. Under his instructions Mr. Iasigi waived examination and declined to answer the formal questions as to his name, age, &c. In response to a request that bail be fixed, Magistrate Cornell said he had no jurisdiction, and that application must be made to the District Attorney. Mr. Iasigi was taken to the Tombs by Detective Sergeant Reidy.

To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Iasigi said he acted under the authority of his power of attorney in selling Mr. Derieux's stocks and had not been guilty of any wrongdoing.

"I speculated for his and Mr. De La Valardiere's accounts," he said. "When things went well for them and money was made there was never any complaint. Now that luck has turned they say I had no right to buy and sell. They mean, I suppose, that I had the right to win for them, but not to lose."

WILL OF FREDERIC TAYLOR.

Over $100,000 Will Eventually Go to Charitable Institutions.

The will of Frederic Taylor was filed in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. It disposes of an estate valued at $200,000 in personal property, of which over one-half will go to charitable institutions on the death of the widow, Louise Josephine Taylor.

Mr. Taylor left no children, and bequests aggregating nearly $100,000 are given to his two brothers, two nieces, and two nephews. The residue of the estate is given to his wife in trust, the income to be hers for life. On her death the principal is to be divided, share and share alike, between the following institutions:

Five Points House of Industry, New York Ladies' Home Missionary Society, Children's Aid Society, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, St. John's Guild, Working Girls' Vacation Society, Auxiliary Society of the Working Girls' Association, Society for Befriending Working Girls, Free Home for Destitute Girls, and the Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.

The testator says in his will that one of his nieces, Caroline Taylor Jewell, has embraced the Roman Catholic faith, and is soon to become a Sister of the Order of the Sacred Heart. He says he has no desire to disinherit her on account of her connection with her adopted faith, but that he does not desire to leave her any money which might, on account of her connection with sacred orders, eventually revert to the Roman Catholic Church. He says that should she not become a sister, and should she sever her connection with the religious orders, then a sum of $25,000, which is to be set aside by the executors, is to be held for her in trust, and the income paid to her. On her death the sum is to revert to the residuary estate, and to be paid to the institutions already named.

Accused of Coaching Candidates.

Deputy United States Marshals arrested yesterday Thomas F. Murphy of 417 East Fifty-second Street, who until recently was a clerk under Theodore Babcock, Jr., Secretary of the United States Civil Service Examining Board for the Customs District of New York. Murphy is charged with having in December last furnished Samuel E. Demarest certain special and secret information for the purpose of enabling the latter to pass a civil service examination to obtain promotion from Class 2 to Class 3 of the Classified Customs Service, which examination was held on Dec. 10 last. Demarest admitted at the time that Murphy had coached him. Murphy made no denial, and as a consequence lost his position. Murphy was held for examination to-morrow before Commissioner Shields.

Stevens Institute Anniversary.

The ceremonies commemorative of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, will commence with a banquet at the Waldorf on Thursday. It is believed that between 200 and 300 alumni will attend the banquet. The guests will include members of the Stevens family, Commodore Melville, Engineer in Chief of the United States Navy; Vice President-elect Garret A. Hobart, Gov. Griggs, Andrew Carnegie, Chancellor Alex. T. McGill, Abram S. Hewitt, Seth Low, Mayor Strong of New York, Bishop Potter, and others.

For Bayonne and Newark Passengers.

The Consolidated Traction Company of Jersey City has devised a plan for an elevated track for the Bayonne and Newark lines from the Pennsylvania ferry to the Heights at Grand Street and Communipaw Avenue. There the elevated tracks will join the present surface tracks.

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FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH ST.

LEGAL NOTES.

ENLARGEMENT OF TERM OF OFFICE.—The Court of Appeals has ended a protracted controversy between Elihu Lovett and William A. Randall as to which was legally the Commissioner of Highways in 1895, for the town of Warwick, in Orange County. The town had but one Commissioner of Highways in forty years, until, in 1894, Randall was elected for one year. Lovett and Randall were candidates at the town meeting in 1894, but no choice was made, the vote being a tie. Randall continued to perform the duties, holding over under the statute. In 1895 Lovett received all the votes cast for the office, but Randall held on to the position. The Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment below in favor of the plaintiff, in an action of quo warranto to determine the title to the office, Judge O'Brien, giving the opinion, holds that the Legislature cannot enlarge the term of an elected town officer by an act passed after his election; and hence the provisions of Chapter 344, Laws of 1893, for the enlargement of the term of office of certain town Highway Commissioners from one year to two years, are to be construed as aplicable only to officers elected after its passage. Where a town Commissioner of Highways or other public officer is holding over, the office is to be deemed vacant for the purpose of electing a successor, from and after the expiration of the term for which the incumbent was chosen, although the term of the office, as distinguished from the term for which he was chosen, may have been in the meantime enlarged.

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DEFECTIVE SPARK ARRESTERS.—John Jamieson and another recovered judgment for over $30,000 in an action against the Long Island Railroad Company for damages for the destruction of certain premises at Holland Station, Queens County, owned by them, by a fire alleged to have been caused by sparks and cinders from one of the defendant's engines. The judgment has been affirmed by the Appellate Division in Brooklyn. The Court held that witnesses familiar with the mechanism of a spark arrester, and with the proper mode of its operation, might testify as to whether there was any possibility of the key fastening the door of the spark arrester in position falling down in the operation of the engine, if once properly placed in position, and as to whether an engine having a properly constructed netting, in good order, would throw sparks to a considerable distance.

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ADJUSTMENT OF A BRAKE ROD ON A CAR.—Arthur R. Woods, while in the employ of the Long Island Railroad Company, in charge of a combination express and baggage car, and while the car was at rest on a siding at Babylon, was injured from two other cars being "kicked," as it is called, by the engine, on the siding. The car in which Woods was, was struck with such force as to crush the platform. He was thrown violently against a mail rack and desk, by which he was so severely injured as to require the amputation of a leg. The Appellate Division, in Brooklyn, has affirmed the judgment given on the trial in favor of Woods in his suit against the company for damages. The defendant claimed that the collision was occasioned by the failure of a brakeman properly to apply his brakes in time; while, on the other side, it was contended that it resulted from the hand brakes being in a defective condition. The court, Justice Cullen giving the opinion, held that the proper adjustment of a rod, constituting part of the brake upon the car, which could be shortened or lengthened by the use of some four or five holes at the end of it, was a duty imposed upon the company, and not a detail of the work of the employes, in the absence of proof that the duty of adjustment of the brake rod was, by the rules of the company, imposed upon the train hands. The misadjustment of the brake rod so as not to press the shoes of the brake upon the wheels of the car, which caused the injury, was held to make the car a defective appliance.

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ARTIFICIAL APPLIANCES FOR PURPOSES OF EASEMENT.—Chauncey Kilmer in 1870 was the owner of a considerable tract of vacant land in Saratoga, bounded on the south by Congress Street, on which were two fishponds which were supplied by running water from springs that issued from the foot of a high bank near the easterly boundary of the tract. The water was supplied by artificial conduits. John Morrissey in that year purchased one corner of this tract, about 200 feet square, on which he erected a large clubhouse. Two years later Morrissey leased from Kilmer another portion of the tract, covenanting in the lease to improve the lot and to make ornamental fishponds upon it within a year, in place of the old ones, and he was to carry the water from the ponds across his own lot to a creek which bounded the property on one side. Morrissey collected water for the new ponds from the springs on Kilmer's land through the use of terra-cotta pipes. In 1875 Kilmer sold the property so leased and the fishponds, except a front lot, to Morrissey, "with the appurtenances thereto." Kilmer knew of the existence of the boxes, or reservoirs, on his land in which water from the springs was collected to supply the fishponds which were in use by Morrissey for the propagation of fish. The principal value of the lot consisted of the fishponds, and their existence depended upon the supply of water from the springs. In 1891 Kilmer dug up on his own premises and removed and destroyed the pipes and conduits leading from the reservoirs and springs which supplied the fishponds, which were then owned by Albert Spencer, and the latter got judgment in a suit against Kilmer, compelling him to repair the injury resulting from this act and to make good the damages sustained. The Court of Appeals, Justice O'Brien giving the opinion, has affirmed the judgment below, holding that the grant to Morrissey carried with it the right to collect the water from the springs on the land of defendant to the east, that were still unsold, and to maintain the appliances that were in use for that purpose at the time of the grant.

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PARTNERSHIP AT WILL.—Eben Willis in 1879 sold a one-half interest in a patent for an improvement in sap spouts to James Spears for $500, and then the two entered into partnership for the manufacture and sale of these implements. In January, 1887, Willis & Spears contracted with a firm in Utica whereby the latter agreed to take the whole output of sap spouts up to 100,000 "during the life of the patent, about eight years." The spouts were manufactured for Willis & Spears in Connecticut, whence they would be sent to Utica, and the purchasers there would account to Willis, individually. After 1887 Spears took little if any part in the business. In 1888 Willis, without the knowledge of Spears, made an oral agreement with the Utica firm on his own account. In a suit by Spears for an accounting, the Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment below in favor of the plaintiff that defendant was bound to account to him for one-half of the gains realized by him from the sale of sap spouts to the Utica firm. Chief Judge Andrews, who gives the opinion, holds that the dissolution of a partnership at will may be implied from circumstances, but when not the result of mutual agreement there must be notice by the party desiring a dissolution, to his co-partner, of his election to terminate the partnership, or his election must be manifested by unequivocal acts or circumstances brought to the knowledge of the other party, which signify the exercise of the will of the former that the partnership be dissolved. The Court holds further that the fact that a partner, to whom his co-partner had orally agreed to assign a share in a patent as the basis of the partnership and its business, has not paid the purchase price, will not defeat the right of such partner to equitable relief on an accounting of the partnership business, where it appears that his co-partner has not demanded payment, and the judgment allows the latter credit for the purchase money, with interest.

Costumes.

Our new Military Suit—silk lined throughout—

$28.50 & $32.50.

Tailor Made Suits to order,

manufactured in our own work rooms, from stylish suitings and cloths, silk lined throughout,

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THE OUTLOOK FOR BUSINESS

Views of Some Members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

THE PROSPECT IS BRIGHT.

One Dissenter from New England—The Association Will Begin Its Annual Meeting in This City To-day.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association had a special meeting at the Hoffman House yesterday, preliminary to the annual meeting which begins to-day. The representatives of the big proprietary concerns of the country were present for a conference with the publishers, but the disposition of questions of mutual interest was deferred, a joint committee being appointed to discuss them. This committee will make its report at the annual session, which will probably last three days.

Nearly every State in the country will be represented when the meeting is called to order to-day by President Charles W. Knapp of St. Louis, and much business of interest to the men who make newspapers will be transacted. Not all of the members or their representatives had arrived yesterday, but it is expected the attendance will be very satisfactory to-day. As soon as the meeting adjourned yesterday many of the publishers started out to pay calls on the local publishers and to view the points of interest about the city. Those who had not previously seen some of the big newspaper offices of the metropolis were delighted with a visit to Newspaper Row.

Several of the visiting publishers were interrogated by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES as to the outlook for business in general in their respective localities. Being in superior positions to judge of the future, the nature of their calling bringing them into contact with almost every enterprise, the views of the publishers may be regarded as having a special value. Of five asked to talk upon the subject, only one was inclined not to picture bright prospects, and he came from New England. The others spoke words of hope and encouragement, giving reasons for their belief in better times.

Times Improving in Missouri.

"Missouri, particularly that section in which St. Louis is," said Charles W. Knapp of The St. Louis Republic, "has suffered less from 1893 up to the present time than any other part of the country. However, there is a general tendency toward better conditions. The Post Office business, for instance, has shown a gratifying increase in St. Louis within the last six weeks, and this is regarded on all sides as an indication of coming prosperity. The banks of St. Louis are overloaded with funds, and in their loan departments there is still shown the spirit of caution characteristic of the depression in business during the last few years.

"Standing fourth in the list of large manufacturing cities of the country, the renewed activity in the shops and factories of St. Louis is a pretty good indication of the revival in business. Only last week the Tudor Iron Works, one of the largest in the country, resumed operations on full time. In the shoe and clothing houses there is to be noted the air of returning prosperity, and the tobacco business is also showing signs of growing larger. The most striking indication of better times ahead, however, is the growing degree of confidence on all sides."

Minnesota Expects Big Crops.

Being from one of the greatest agricultural States in the Union, it was quite natural for George Thompson of The St. Paul Dispatch to dwell upon the resources of the soil in Minnesota. "This Winter," said he, "has brought us the biggest fall of snow we've had in ten years, which means a benefit to every acre of land in the State. It insures great crops, and when it is taken into consideration that more acres of ground have been prepared for cultivation than in any previous season, it is easy to see why the people throughout the State take a rosy view of things. We believe business of all kinds will be better this year than at any time since 1893.

"In the Red River Valley the situation is very hopeful, made so by the completion of ninety-one miles of ditches to offset the troublesome high water heretofore experienced in the Spring. Another thing in our favor is that we have no large enterprises in the State that are not solvent; in fact, they all are in better shape than ever before, and our credit is stronger than ever. We have found in China and Japan a new market for our wheat, and this has had a tendency to increase the price of that staple. The voters of Minnesota are very proud of one thing," said Mr. Thompson, in conclusion, "and that is that they cast more sound money ballots, in proportion to their numbers, than did the voters of the Empire State."

Samuel Hill of St. Paul, President of the Minnesota Eastern Railway, who was with Mr. Thompson at the Hoffman House, talked enthusiastically on lines similar to those touched upon by the publisher of The Dispatch. Like Mr. Thompson, he looks for the biggest crops this year that the State ever produced, barring, of course, the intervention of a serious drought.

Hopeful Feeling in Wisconsin.

In Wisconsin the manufacturers as well as the farmers are gratified at the outlook for the year. Col. Andrew Jackson Aikens of The Evening Wisconsin of Milwaukee, always a close observer of men and affairs, does not predict a great boom, but rather a healthy revival in all branches of business. Several manufacturers in Milwaukee, he told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, have lately increased their working forces, and large orders from business houses for catalogues, something almost entirely lacking last year, have been placed since Jan. 1. This, Col. Aikens declared, was one of the best indications of the coming revival in trade. The farmers of the State had a fairly successful season last year, but prices were bad, and as a result thousands of barrels of apples are now under the snow. It wouldn't have paid to pick them. Prices are now reviving, however, and the outlook is most encouraging.

Stagnation in the Bay State.

Charles H. Taylor, Jr., of the Boston Globe, said business was simply dead in the Bay State, and he did not believe there would be a tendency toward or against better times until the tariff bill is settled. "After that," he added, "men will know what to do."

We believe in advertising.

No better way than doing unexpected things — turning Winter into Spring.

It's simply our way of making sure that all clothing made for last Spring finds users before next Spring.

Sack suits and cutaways that were $14 to $28; now $12; young men's sizes, $10.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

PAROCHIAL MISSION WORK.

MEETING OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOCIETY.

Reports Heard and the Officers Chosen —The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia and Others Present and They Make Short Addresses.

The Parochial Missions Society of the Episcopal Church for the United States held its annual meeting at the Hotel Manhattan, at noon yesterday. Bishop Potter presided.

The Treasurer's report showed the receipts for the year, including the balance from the year previous, to be $3,012.87, against which are expenditures amounting to $2,964.19, leaving a balance of $48.68.

The report of the General Secretary, the Rev. Charles F. Canedy, D. D., dealt with the matter of "Revivals and Evangelical Preaching." The report expressed disapproval of such methods and indicated that under the Missions Society organization all work of this nature is under control of the organization, and consequently individual efforts cannot be carried into effect.

The following officers were chosen: President—The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter; Vice President—The Right Rev. H. Y. Satterlee; General Secretary—The Rev. Charles F. Canedy; Recording Secretary—The Rev. Stephen H. Granberry; Treasurer—Samuel A. Blatchford; Assistant Treasurer—Edward J. Knapp.

After the business meeting breakfast was served. Bishop Potter occupied the middle seat of the speakers' table, and on either side of him were the speakers and guests, who were the Right Rev. Frederick Courtney, the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia; the Rev. Arthur Cocks, Vicar of St. Bartholomew's Church, Brighton, England, and nephew to Lord Salisbury; the Rev. Frederick Pearks, rector of All Hallows Church, Southwark, London; the Rev. W. B. Bodine, rector of the Church of Our Saviour, Philadelphia; the Rev. A. S. Crapsey, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Rochester; the Rev. Alfred G. Mortimer, rector of St. Mark's, Philadelphia; the Rev. D. H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's, this city; Judge A. E. Richards, Chancellor of the Diocese of Louisville; R. Fulton Cutting, the Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend, John Wood, and Robert Graham. Around the other tables were seated about 200 members of the society, representing the various Parochial Missions in the country.

After breakfast Bishop Potter extended a formal welcome to the guests. There were short speeches by Bishop Courtney of Nova Scotia, Bishop Milspaugh of Kansas, the Rev. Arthur Cocks, Judge Richards, the Rev. Dr. Greer, and the Rev. Dr. Crapsey. This last speaker said, among other things:

"I have done two great things in this country. When I was in charge of the old Mulberry Street Mission I converted one man, who to-day sits among us, the most honored of all, the Bishop of New York, and some time since, out in Omaha, I nearly converted Billy Bryan."

Mr. Cutting spoke of "The Free Churches and Missions," and the Rev. Dr. Mortimer concluded the speech-making with a short discourse on "The Conference as Distinguished from the Mission."

Bishop Potter, in dismissing the meeting, took occasion to suggest that Ash Wednesday would be an appropriate time to take up a collection for the benefit of the society.

STREET RAILROAD FRANCHISES

The Metropolitan Company Asks for Various Privileges.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company, through some of its associated lines, applied to the Board of Aldermen yesterday for the right to make several connections and extensions. They apply for portions of West Sixty-sixth Street and on One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and to this extent their applications will clash with those made by the Third Avenue Company last week.

The Central Park, North and East River Road asked for the privilege of building a single-track extension from Front Street east through Wall Street to the Wall Street Ferry.

The Eighth and Ninth Avenue Companies asked for permission to connect their lines by building a single track from Sixty-sixth Street and the Boulevard easterly through Sixty-sixth Street to Columbus Avenue; also by a track beginning at Sixty-fifth Street and the Boulevard and running east along Sixty-fifth Street to Columbus Avenue; also by an extension beginning at Central Park West and running west through Sixty-fifth Street to Columbus Avenue; also by a branch through Sixty-sixth Street from Central Park West to Columbus Avenue.

The Sixth and Eighth Avenue Companies asked for the privilege of connecting their lines at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street by building a branch beginning at Lenox Avenue and running west with double tracks through One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to Seventh Avenue; also for permission to construct a branch east along One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to Seventh Avenue.

The Broadway and Seventh Avenue Company asked for the right to build a double-track extension beginning at Delancey Street and running along the Bowery to Broome Street, and thence west along Broome Street to Centre Street; also for the right to build an extension beginning at the west side of Broadway and running east along Broome Street to Centre Street.

The board fixed March 12 for a public hearing in the Council Chamber.

Suit for Money Lost in Storage.

Mrs. Emma Lockwood has brought suit against the Manhattan Warehouse Company to recover $2,000, which she alleges she placed in a box in the vaults of the company Feb. 1, 1894, and did not find there when she opened the box two weeks later. The case came up yesterday in Trial Term, Part III., of the Supreme Court, before Judge Gildersleeve and a jury. Mrs. Lockwood testified that she is a widow, living at 56 West Fifty-eighth Street. She placed $4,000 in the box rented from the company Feb. 1, 1894, and when she opened the box Feb. 15, $2,000 was missing. She admitted she had not notified the company of the contents of the box. Prior to Feb. 1, 1894, her daughter, Mrs. Latham, and also a Mr. Dougherty, had authority to open the box. The defendant alleges that no contract was made with the plaintiff for the safe keeping of money or valuables, and that the company had never, in accordance with a regulation which had been made known to the plaintiff, been informed of the contents of the box.

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Spring 1897.

Fancy Dress Goods.

Shaded silk and wool, open weave Grenadine and Etamine.

Silk and wool Barèges, Veiled Damassé in beaded and tinsel effects.

Cheviot, Tweed and Heather Mixtures, Whipcord, Corkscrew and Covert Cloths.

—Plain Dress Goods,—

Moscovietta, Drap d'été, Etamine, Canvas, Twine and Hammock Cloths, Poplin, Grenadine, Serge, Diagonal, and English Estamine.

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